The North Carolinian.

Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,
One door east of the 'Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

Rates of Advertising:

	1 in.	2ins.	3ins.	4ins.	¼ cl.	½ cl.	1 cl.
1 week	$1.00	$1.75	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$7.00	$12.00
2 weeks	1.75	2.50	3.00	5.00	7.00	12.00	20.00
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8 weeks	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
3 months	5.00	8.00	12.00	14.00	18.00	24.00	35.00
6 months	8.00	12.00	18.00	20.00	24.00	35.00	60.00
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Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

Divorce Notices, $6.00.

Administrators' Notices, $5.00.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1875. NUMBER 15.

The North Carolinian
POWER
JOB PRINTING
Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, BILLS OF FARE, WINE CARDS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, DODGERS, STATEMENTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. BUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

DR. R. C. JENKINS, Physician. Office on Main Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter. Road Street near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, PENDLETON & GRANDY, Proprietors. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. H. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also, Bowling Alley. Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.
Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—C. W. Grandy.
Clerk—Wm. Krause.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas N. sides.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. P. Wheelbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr.,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE

Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

THORNTON CONROW, D. G. PERSON
PALEMON JOHN, W. F. MARTIN.
D. C. LIPPINCOTT, C. W. HOLLOWELL.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

T. D. PENDLETON. J. P. GRANDY.

THE

Albemarle House,

PENDLETON & GRANDY,
Proprietors,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

DR. R. C. JENKINS,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and to the inhabitants of that portion of Pasquotank County around and near Elizabeth City. An experience of twenty-five years justifies him in believing that he is familiar with the diseases peculiar to this locality. Obstetrics and diseases of females a specialty.

Office on Main Street.

House, Sign
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,
Elizabeth City N. C.

THE ELIZABETH CITY
Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER,
Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES

Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JNO. S. WAUGH,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

WAGON SHOP.

MANUFACTURER OF

FARM and SPRING WAGONS,
CART WHEELS, &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SANDERS,
Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
VARNISHES,
Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,
Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'
Livery Stables
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus.

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

CEO. W. BELL.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

Broad Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Having had over a dozen year's experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky-light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the pictures taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,

Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bros. Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.

January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon.

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept, and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

The Reapers.

The reapers bend their lusty backs;
Their sounding sickles sway;
At every stroke the golden sea
Recedes to give them way,
The heavy ears fall bowing down,
And nestle at their feet.
Such will, such work, as their's perforce
Must win—must homage meet.

So careless of fatigue they go,
So true, so steadily,
The admiring traveler on the road
Leans o'er the gate to see;
With marvel of the soon-fallen breadth
The lounging gossips tell;
But the reapers labor for us all;
'Tis need they should work well.

Ere the great sun that burns above
Shall crimson in the west,
And the children's poppy nosegays fade,
And they lie down to rest,
Each golden spear that upward points
Shall fall upon the field,
And the farmer drain a sparkling glass,
Rejoicing o'er the field.

Ply, bonny men, your sickles bright,
And give the people bread!
At every conquering stride you take
On want and woe you tread.
Drop, heavy ears, and give the strength
You gathered from the plain,
That men may rise refreshed and firm,
And do great things again!

God bless the hands, all hard and brown,
That guide the cleaving plow,
That cast abroad the shining seed,
And build the wealthy mow!
They rear the bread our children eat;
'Tis by their toil we live;
Hurrah! give them the loudest cheer
That grateful hearts can give!

THE BANK PRESIDENT.

From Poverty to Power—Ambition of Men Born Low—The Bank of California Nothing but William C. Ralston—The Enormous Aspirations and Dealings of Both.

From mate of a Mississippi steamboat to head of one of the largest banking institutions in the world—undoubtedly the largest in this Western half of the world—seems a transformation dazzling and dramatic. But it was a gradual one. In this instance, as in all others, it was no royal road that led to position and power. The climb was a hard one and had its different stages and halting places; by no single bound was the height reached. Different indeed the fall. Yesterday, looking up, men wondered; to-day, looking down, they stand aghast. For one of the adventurous who then stood with feet seemingly firm planted high up the hill, which so many aspire to climb, now lies a crushed and shapeless mass at our feet. Less far indeed from top to bottom than from bottom to top; for the one journey years are necessary, for the other a single minute suffices. It is very hard at just this point to refrain from preaching. But I will. The corpse found floating and drifting about the bay of San Francisco has been dragged ashore, and if you can look upon it without learning something, all that the ghastly lesson conveys, indeed, a sermon would but be thrown away.

William C. Ralston was the most restless and ambitious man I ever knew, and among restless and ambitious men my lot has principally fallen. As already hinted, his beginning was an obscure one. The precise details of his early life I do not remember, and will not endeavor to repeat, though I have had them from his own lips. But unless I much mistake, the banks of the Mississippi river were the only banks with which he had to do prior to immigrating to California in the early gold days, and with these he had to do in the capacity of mate—some say deck hand only—of a stern-wheel steamer.

To the comparative lowness of this starting point, may we not attribute that aspiring ambition which led to a fall? For you may have noticed that men born to a middle station in life plod always in it contentedly, while those born in the lower levels are scarce ever satisfied till they have climbed to the top of the social shaft. It does not exactly follow that those who start on the top round of the ladder are uneasy till they have climbed to the bottom, but it is very frequently the case. In this matter society is like the ocean, that which breaks loose from the bottom struggles up, and good ships which are launched and expected to swim on the surface go down if accident knocks a hole in them. Little by little, Mr. Ralston got on. But the more he got on the longer were his strides. Most men set for themselves a point in life at which to rest when reached—at least they say they will rest at it; he never did. The only point where he proposed to stop was when he had gotten as far as he could go, and this programme carried with it very few limitations, as you can well imagine. Nothing short of all could satisfy the man. As in business, so with pleasure. For pleasure in itself he did not really care—indeed, I much doubt if he knew what it was. Lavish surroundings contributed little to his happiness, but he maintained the establishment of a prince. How it was afterward, when railroads came to be built, I do not know, but in the day of my knowledge he was whirled to his country seat by relays of horses at the close of each day's business, with all the speed and more of style than any two railroads could furnish. For horses, as horses, he cared very little, and about as horses, as horses, he knew less; but his stables were full of the most famous of goers. For wine, he had no inordinate fondness, I think, but down in his cellars you found brands which are commonly supposed to be reserved for the tables of royalty alone. His "hospitality" was marvelous; but I do not know that any one can say he was hospitable. Go to him with a letter of introduction—or without one, if you happen to be an eminent editor, prize-fighter, lawyer, theologian, or a member of any one of the learned professions—and he insisted upon you making his house your home while you stayed, furnishing you with horses, steamboats, palace cars, or anything else you wanted to go with when you went.

Invited down to his country seat, you were at liberty to remain as long as you pleased, and perhaps you would not see your host more than once during your visit. The whole ranche and all it contained were at your disposal, however, and if a man could not enjoy himself with such freedom of range as this, the fault surely could be but his own. I have heard it said that the Bank of California allowed him $25,000 a year wherewith to entertain Eastern visitors. Again, I have heard it stated that no limit was fixed, but that a *carte blanche* was given him to entertain valuable visitors as he pleased, and that at the end of the year he drew for the total expense incurred. If you ask me which of these stories I believe, I reply, without the least hesitation, neither!

You have heard of the Bank of California, of which William C. Ralston was president at the time of his death, perhaps. Do you know what it was? Not Well, the Bank of California was William C. Ralston. At the time of its organization he was cashier only, it is true, but if you suppose that the president of a bank is anything less or is meant to be anything more than a respectable figurehead, you know less about banks in general, and New York banks in particular, than one would suppose possible in this age of general enlightenment. As cashier, William C. Ralston ran the bank. As president he ran the bank. The bank he always was, and when the bank no longer was, he died—by suicide, some say—naturally enough, say I. Here you have the whole history of the bank in a nutshell. As for the directors or trustees, all, they were good men and rich men, undoubtedly; and as such they, in common with other stockholders, will now have an opportunity of performing the first real duties which the honorable situation of stockholder or director makes imperative, viz., paying in a handsome assessment to make their stock good. Thus the end crowns the work, and perhaps some day the day of dummies will be done.

It may be complained that I have written too much about an individual and too little about an institution. But it was necessary to tell what the one was in order to explain the workings of the other. The Bank of California was restless and ambitious, in direct response to the characteristics of its founder. The two pulses beat together. As a synonym for strength, its name on the Pacific coast long ranked next to that of the Bank of England. As a power, the Bank of England was but a country schoolmaster in comparison with this most despotic caliph—locally considered, I mean. The Bank of California either controlled, or meant ultimately to gain the control of everything on the coast. It was at any time ready to contract to take all the quicksilver, all the cattle, or all the wool that the country produced. A small slice of a valuable mine would not be touched at any price But go to it with a controlling interest to dispose of, and you could name your own terms—that is to say, if William C. Ralston wanted it. Anything that he wanted, from a Congregational church to a mountain in the uttermost wilderness of Nevada, the Bank of California was willing to buy or take on deposit. It was a power in politics, a mighty engine in elections, a Colossus bestriding the State as well as the mastodon of the municipality of San Francisco; admittedly it controlled the courts, but still its restless arms were outreached for further conquest. (Again I find it very hard to refrain from moralizing. I'll do it, though, or perish nobly in the attempt.)

If you deem such a monopoly as the Bank of California actually was (to say nothing of what it threatened to become) detrimental to the morals of a community, injurious in the highest degree to the welfare of a State, I'll not quarrel with you. But if you think such a monopoly has ever reared its head, or gone on breathing for any comfortable length of time, without getting bowled down at the good Lord's earliest leisure, you're less devout than I, and we'll say nothing more about it, for fear of getting into a theological disputation, a sort of cudgel play that should be avoided in August.

It never seemed to me that William C. Ralston did business for the purpose of making money, exactly. He did business mainly for the sake of doing business, and this, to my thinking, is not the legitimate end of business doing. If the excitement alone is wanted, why not gamble? Why do business unless you do it with a money success in view? If it's to come to the same thing at last, I, for one, had rather lounge than seize the greasy reins of commerce in my mad grasp. Sooner far would I go charioteering through the world in an ox cart than driving a random tandem. So with pleasure. If there's no fun in it, I don't want any. (As for lugging a nine-pound gun over the fair face of creation, a swampy swale below and a blistering July sun above, with a chance perhaps of getting one woodcock, but more of a certainty of getting none, no more of that for me.) The man who doesn't like drinking for its own sake is a fool to get drunk, and why should one who's not fond of riding take the risk of a broken neck, simply because his next-door neighbor jogs round on horseback?

William C. Ralston did not care enough about money to keep it after it was made. What wedded him to his work was the excitement attendant upon making immense trades and moving millions. As for keeping the money he made, that never entered his mind—he scattered it broadcast on every side. It was as though a man should pump away for dear life and all the while have nothing but a bottomless vessel to hold his pumpings—yes, as though one should pump away, with clang and noise, but have never a valve in his pump. Men do this sometimes, for exercise. But exercise is not work. One must have a serious purpose in view, or even the swinging of dumbbells avails not. And if I had not resolutely resolved to refrain from pointing a moral, I would say right here that the want of a worthy purpose is just the hole in which William C. Ralston and his bank went under. But I prefer that each reader should apply the great ethical blister, which I have so generously spread for himself. Place it where it will do the most good, please.

William C. Ralston was not a bad man in reality. True, he did very many things which are commonly esteemed bad; but I do not think that he put much heart into them. There was little of earnestness or vim about any of his dissipations; seeing another person do a thing he thought it was the thing to do, and there must be fun in it. He never wanted to be counted out on anything. In a very similar way he did much good. So did the Bank of California. It encouraged many praiseworthy enterprises, developed valuable industries, lent its shoulder frequently to public improvements, where a bank conducted on prudent principles would not have lent a finger. On one occasion it even lent money to me—is there need to say more? Then again the Bank of California gave aid to some schemes most outrageously corrupt. But nature in her own way turns most malfeasances to good. I do not know, however, that in such cases a credit mark goes down in the book to the account of individual or institution, unless good was intended. JOHN PAUL.

He was Excluded.

A curious issue has been made up in Chicago for a court and jury to pass upon. A prominent Methodist named Brown has sued the pastor of his church, laying the damage at $50,000, for excluding him from the communion table. The reputed reason for the excommunication is that the gentleman is not a proper person to partake of the elements of the eucharist. One Sunday, after the regular services, the Rev. Dr. Deming announced that the congregation were invited to partake of the sacrament with the exception of Ira Brown, who would be excluded from the sacramental table. Mr. Brown was not present, but was soon posted by his friends, who called at his house to tell him what had transpired. The news came unexpectedly upon him, but after he recovered from his surprise he called upon the Rev. Dr. Deming to talk over the matter with him. When he arrived there he inquired of Mr. Deming by what authority he had declared his place vacant at the sacramental altar. Mr. Deming stated that it "was by the authority of the Lord of Hosts." Mr. Brown said that was enough for him, and on the following morning he consulted a lawyer and commenced an action for libel against Mr. Deming, laying his damages at the respectable sum of $50,000.

THE TORPEDO.

The New Defense for the Ports of the United States in Case of a Foreign War.

As a standing army or a huge navy are things not consonant with the ideas of the people of the United States, and as she has many ports that a powerful fleet in case of war could bombard and capture, attention has been largely turned to defense in the torpedo, and this system is being brought to perfection as nearly as possible.

Recently at Cook island some experiments were made with the torpedo. The programme was, first, for the iron-clad torpedo boat, under command of Lieutenant Barbour, to blow up an old coast survey schooner of about 100 tons by means of a submerged torpedo on the end of the prow of the Alarm; then to riddle the wreck by means of the Gatling guns mounted on the rail of the Alarm and to prevent the imaginary foes from climbing on board. After this it was intended that the Nina should heave alongside and with a Harvey torpedo demolish what might remain.

Upon being signaled, says a report, the Alarm turned almost as easily as though she had been upon a pivot, and made for the object of attack. The old hulk was about 100 feet long, and had a tonnage of eighty-five tons. All eyes were turned toward the Alarm, whose massive prow, armed with a seventy-five pound torpedo, was making slowly for the schooner. Slower and slower she went, approaching the hulk as though certain destruction awaited her, but in a few seconds a volume of water was hurled into the air some two hundred feet, speckled with spars and timbers, which immediately began to fall pell-mell into the harbor, like the descending sparks of a spent sky-rocket. The schooner had disappeared, and there remained of her but chips and splinters, literally reducing her to toothpicks. The old schooner was no more. A gurgling commotion ensued, and the lower portion had settled to the bottom hopelessly crippled. But the Alarm was not done with her. She was still to all intents and purposes an enemy, whose men might clamber on board and seek revenge. So she backed off and let fly her terrible fifteen pounder, which was supposed to finally demolish the improvised rafts made by the enemy's drowning sailors. Then she started her rapid Gatling guns, which were mounted on her rail, and 250 balls were rattled among the supposed struggling men in the water and on the floating timbers. It was a real war scene. The Alarm was enveloped in smoke. Still the thunder of the Gatlings reverberated from the neighboring hills until the last struggling wretch was supposed to have been sent to his eternal rest beneath the waters of the harbor.

Before the smoke had cleared away up came the Nina to the rescue, and before the schooner's *debris* had fairly been scattered by the tide she hurled against it a Harvey, which caused a frightful commotion, and, as it was supposed, put an end forever to the enemy. Now the Despatch, the boat with the visitors, turned round and came close alongside to view the wreck, and while so doing another spar torpedo was exploded by the Nina as a warning not to approach too close. Signals were then exchanged with the Alarm, asking, "Shall I send boat?" to which an affirmative reply was sent, and soon after Admiral Porter returned in his boat to the Despatch. Scarcely had he been received when the Alarm announced that she was going to fire another round of Gatlings. Scarcely had the party recovered from their surprise, when Commander Barbour gave them a thorough shaking up. He ran out on the submerged iron spar of the Alarm a genuine old seventy-five pounder (beneath the water and quite unseen by the visitors on the Despatch of course). On the starboard side he ran out a fifty, and on the port side a twenty-five pound torpedo. Gradually the Despatch grew nearer and nearer, and, like an unsuspecting victim, was right on the ram, when three huge columns of water flew up in front and on either side of the Alarm, followed by a terrible concussion, showing that the three had been exploded at almost the same instant. The Despatch quite staggered under the attack; but the Alarm was deluged by these three inverted waterspouts, for the water ran out of her afterward as though she had just returned from a visit to Neptune. This was at least a retribution for the insult to some extent, and so the captain ordered Engineer Harris to show the iron "heel."

Chicago's Grain Elevators.

Chicago is the biggest grain mart in the world, and handles about 90,000,000 bushels annually. How this vast amount is received, stored, and shipped, is the subject of an interesting article in the Chicago *Times*. The first steam elevator was established in the spring of 1848, with a capacity of 100,000 bushels. To-day Chicago has eighteen steam elevators, with a combined capacity of 15,350,000 bushels, or more than the product of 1,000,000 acres of the fertile wheat producing lands of the continent. Their capacity varies all the way from 200,000 bushels to 1,500,000. The entire cost of the eighteen elevators now in operation was about $5,000,000, exclusive of the grounds on which they stand. Add for this $1,000,000, and the result shows $6,000,000 invested in this industry. Two firms handle more than one-half the grain that passes through Chicago. They control eight of the eighteen elevators, and last year they together delivered over sixteen million bushels of wheat, seventeen million bushels of corn, four million bushels of oats, and over two million bushels of rye and barley.

A Couple of Monkeys.

In Paris quite a commotion was created by the entrance of a very singular party. It consisted of two tiny cavaliers mounted upon exquisite little ponies. One of these small riders was a Landaome boy about seven years of age, and the other was a large monkey strapped to the saddle of his steed. A servant in livery followed on horseback at the distance prescribed by etiquette. Finding that this strange cortege was attracting a crowd, the police interfered, and the young gentleman and his companion were forced to return home. On inquiry being made it was found that the boy was the only son of a Portuguese count, at present residing in Paris, a terribly spoiled child, to whom his parents can refuse nothing. Consequently, when he took it into his head to take his monkey, which is his special pet and companion, out riding with him, he found no one bold enough to oppose his whims. That duty was reserved for the polic

Thrilling Proof of Affection.

When a couple of excursionists were strolling through the market at Detroit, the girl looking longingly at the fruit, and the young man, after a struggle with himself, purchased several plums and divided with her.

"Do you doubt my love, Milly?" he asked, as they chewed at the fruit.

"Noap," she replied, her mouth "plum" full.

"Because," he continued, "if I didn't love you I wouldn't be around buying boss plums at five cents apiece, would I?"

She seemed satisfied.

THE KEELY MOTOR.

A Power Almost Beyond Description—Thousands of Pounds Pressure to the Square Inch—No Vessel Yet to Control it.

Notwithstanding the fact that the *Scientific American* declares the Keely motor a humbug of the first water, we still hear of it and of what it proposes to do. The grand principle of the motor is of course a secret, and it is said by Prof. Keely will remain so until the discovery—for it is claimed to be a discovery rather than an invention—is so secured by letters patent that it will be protected. It is said that the power is simply water, and in the rough is the same as if you took a barrel full of water and, running a pipe up to the second story window of a building, the lower end of the pipe being in the barrel. If you then fill the pipe with water the pressure is so great that it will burst the barrel into pieces. Anybody can try the experiment and thus illustrate the power of water.

A reporter lately visited Prof. Keely and found him confident and sanguine as ever. His machine-shop or laboratory is in the basement of his house in Philadelphia, and it is said that engineers, when they come in here, are puzzled by the strange forms of the apparatus, the chief purpose of which is strength. Professor Keely pointed to a "generator," an enormous egg-shaped mass of iron in a corner (I think it must have been thirty-five inches long by twenty inches in diameter across), and said it had a hollow of the capacity of a gallon and a half in its center. All the rest of it was solid iron. It had been discarded because it was not strong enough to imprison and hold in check the force he had invented. He directed my attention to a "multiplicator," or regulator of the force—a piece of mechanism abounding with heavy iron chambers, with walls of great thickness and connecting tubes of small bore and heavy brass circumference, and said that had been discarded likewise. "Every tube of that machine burst here one morning while I was standing right here in the room. There have been seven explosions since I began these experiments, and I haven't got a scratch from one of them. I've been very fortunate." Touching with his foot several pieces of iron weighing from 200 to 500 pounds each, he applied to them all the stigma that they "wouldn't stand pressure." There were flanges and screws, bent and useless, that it seemed as if nothing but the power of nitro-glycerine could ever have deformed.

But what is the force that curls up iron in this way?" I asked.

"Well, sir," said Mr. Keely, with his eyes in the air, and slowly formulating his reply, "it's a force obtained from the liberation of the latent power in water. The process of liberation is practically instantaneous. It tears the water, so to speak—decomposes its particles. The force is stronger than any heretofore known. The only trouble has been to get an apparatus strong enough to contain and control it."

"Don't you use any chemicals or other known scientific agents?"

"Nothing whatever. The motor is not an invention; it is a discovery."

Of course I didn't ask Mr. Keely to explain all about the process of generating his "force," but it must be the simplest process conceivable. All he wants, in the first place, is an iron cylinder with capacity from a thimbleful to five gallons, according to the quantity of force he is to generate. But the walls of this cylinder must be of extraordinary thickness and density. Some of his experiments have resulted in the separation of flanges connecting the two halves of the cylinder or, when this has not occurred, in the wasting of water and force through the sweating pores of the iron walls! The utmost force which Mr. Keely has been able to generate with safety has registered a pressure of 16,000 pounds to the square inch. When it is considered that steam boilers are usually tested at 500 pounds to the square inch, and ran at a pressure not often exceeding 130 pounds, the requisite strength of the Keely motor boiler or generator, even for this pressure of 16,000 pounds, may be estimated. But this pressure by no means denotes the full and fearful extent of Mr. Keely's force, which is practically illimitable. He has now in process of construction a generator composed of metals of probably sufficient strength and density to enable him to test the value of his invention. The heaviest gauge of force-power hitherto made was manufactured for the great Dupont gunpowder mills, at Wilmington. It registers to the square inch 23,000 pounds. The gauge just made for the Keely motor by Thomas Shaw of Philadelphia, and which has been on exhibition several days, will register to the square inch 54,000 pounds.

Prof. Keely claims that there is no humbug about his discovery, but that it will do all it represents—that is with a few quarts of water, and with no expense, run anything from a sewing machine to an express train—that it will supply power to run any mill in the country. In an affidavit he says: I now publicly assert that I have produced the results which many persons have seen in the precise manner heretofore stated, to wit.: the introduction of atmospheric air into my machine, a limited quantity of natural water direct from the hydrant at no greater than the ordinary hydrant pressure, and the machine itself, which is simply a mechanical structure. With these three agents alone, unaided by any and every chemical compound, heat, electricity, or galvanic action, I have produced, in an inappreciable period of time, by a simple manipulation of the machine, a vaporic substance, at one expulsion, of a volume of ten gallons, having an elastic energy of ten thousand pounds to the square inch. This I solemnly assert, and am ready to verify by my oath.

How Opium is Smoked.

The pipe in which the Chinese smoke opium has a stem probably two feet long, made of cane such as certain fishing rods are made of; about twenty inches from the mouthpiece, which is an inch in diameter, is the bowl. This appears to be made of boxwood, and is not unlike a small low coffee cup, large at the top and small at the bottom, with a tight cover fitting in it. In the center of this cover is a small hole. The opium is not put in the pipe, as might be supposed, but in a little wad on the top of the cover over the hole. The smoker takes a long needle and on the end of it gathers from the little jars a piece of opium the size of a bean. This he holds over the lamp, and thus melts and burns it until it is of the proper consistency. Then he places it over the hole in the cover of the pipe, and with his needle punches a hole through it, which joins the hole in the cover. Then he lights it and smokes away. When it is gone he repeats the process.

The Crops.

Full harvests at home give great importance to the crop reports from abroad. Cable dispatches report a better yield in England and on the continent than was anticipated earlier in the season; but still, says the New York *Herald*, there is a deficiency in both quality and quantity, and it is likely there will be a great demand upon this country to supply Europe with bread.

Women as Voters.

A gentleman from Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, who has devoted some time to gathering the details, gives us the following interesting facts on the practical workings of woman suffrage in the Territory:

The most interesting facts are in regard to ladies as jurors. Good and evil are strangely mingled in the new Territories, and Wyoming contains a large proportion of intelligent and eminently religious and good women; it was hoped, therefore, that great good would result from placing them on juries. After a few trials, however, the system was quietly abandoned, and has never been revived. The reasons for this are many. First is the fact that so few women are eligible. The following classes are, from the necessity of the case, exempt: All nursing mothers; all approaching a condition of maternity; all the delicate, nervous, or hysterical; all who from temporary physical condition are not fit for sitting on a long trial; all of notoriously bad character, and all who are exempt from the same causes that men would be. These classes include nine-tenths of the whole sex. When to these are added those who have sick or very young children, who need frequent care, it seems that all Wyoming has no more than a hundred women, at any time, fit for jury duty. The system, therefore, was given up, not as a failure exactly, but as utterly impracticable.

Another difficulty presented itself. When a jury, consisting of men and women, (five of the latter,) was long detained and locked up for several hours, the resulting inconvenience was so great, and the expense so much increased, that both sexes were heartily sick of the experiment. The general result is said to be that both the friends and foes of woman suffrage are disappointed, as neither the good nor the evil predicted has come to pass. One good is claimed—that there is better order at the polls than formerly. If any other benefit has resulted, it is not apparent yet. Some complain that the cost of running for office has vastly increased, as the candidates have to bring out their lady supporters in carriage; but the ladies, in their convention a few weeks since unanimously resolved against it, declaring themselves "as able to walk to the polls as to church or market." A few fights have resulted from challenging the votes of ladies. The first lady whose vote was challenged at Laramie dropped her ballot and indulged in a good cry, whereupon her escort sailed in and made it hot for her challenger. After a few fights on this subject challenging ladies was, by common consent, discontinued, and in that particular at least they have an advantage of the men.

As to the effect of suffrage on the ladies there are almost as many opinions as there are people in Wyoming. The majority, however, declare themselves unable to see any change. As far as can be known the ladies divide their vote between parties much as men do, rather more, perhaps, voting for personal friends. To sum up, the opinion of the best informed is that woman suffrage in Wyoming has resulted in making everything just as it was before, only a little more so.

Abducting and Marrying an Heiress.

Last spring Mrs. Guimaraez, widow of a wealthy Spaniard, who bequeathed her an estate of over a million dollars and an almost princely income from royalties on all the mahogany and other valuable timber exported from certain districts of Brazil, went to Oswego county, N. Y., from Rio Janeiro. Her family consisted of her adopted daughter, Jessie, a girl of great personal beauty, whom Mrs. Guimaraez adopted at the age of four years, and who now is about sixteen, and a South American girl, still younger, whom she brought with her to educate. Mrs. Guimaraez was a native of Oswego county, and adopted Jessie, who also is her niece, during the life of her first husband, with whom, as well as herself, the child was a pet. For several years Jessie has been sent North, and has visited her mother's relatives in the town of New Haven, Oswego county, where lives a family named Simmons, and another named Calkins, whom she also visited.

One day the Simmonses visited Mrs. Guimaraez, and Jessie was permitted to go home with them. Jefferson Simmons is station keeper at Sand Hill, a small station on the Rome and Oswego railroad. Calkins, whose wife is a cousin of Mrs. Guimaraez, keeps a petty grocery at the same place. It is alleged that Jessie was in Calkins' store, and he asked her to drink some pop. She drank one glassful, after which she claims to have become unconscious, in which condition she was taken into a carriage by Frank Calkins, son of the storekeeper, who drove to Holmesville, three miles distant, and there a minister married him to the girl, after which he drove back to Sand Hill and left her at Simmons' house. Jessie says that the first thing she recollects after drinking the pop is being in Mrs. Simmons' house and hearing young Calkins telling Mrs. Simmons that they were married. She has an indistinct recollection of riding along a road in the interval of unconsciousness. The evening of the marriage young Calkins went to Oswego, told Mrs. Guimaraez that Jessie had married him and tried to reconcile her to the match. The following morning Jessie returned, accompanied by her friends, and related her story, alleging that she had been drugged. On the afternoon of the same day Mrs. Guimaraez started with Jessie for Illinois, intending for the present to leave her with her parents, who live somewhere in that State, and procure a divorce at once.

The friends of the girl allege that it was a job put up by the Calkinses, who knew Mrs. Guimaraez's affection for Jessie, and that she would be the sole heir to her wealth. Calkins has been employed as a track hand on the Rome and Oswego railroad.

Herr Krupp and His Guns.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: Herr Krupp, the famous cannon founder of Germany, is to exhibit one, if not more, of his breech-loaders in our Centennial ex

H CAROLINIA.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALIN JOHN. ::: ::: Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C. Sept. 29, 1875.

W. cannot notice anonymous communications.

[illegible relative to any of the interests and prosperity of the county.]

[illegible] Money Order [illegible] be sent at our risk. Orders, or [illegible] tained

Albemarle Agricultural Society.

DAYS OF FAIR.

Wednesday Thursday and Friday.

OCTOBER 20, 21 & 22.

ONE OF THE OBJECTS OF AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

It is conceded by all intelligent observers that there is no branch followed by civilized man that is more important than that of agriculture. It is really the basis upon which every other business is established—the foundation stone of a social edifice. Through it and by it subsists trade and commerce, the merchant and all the non producing classes of society. Let there be a single unproductive year; let there be a failure of crops, and the ship lies useless at the wharf, the broker suspends payment, the merchant is ruined, the mechanic cannot procure employment—all portions of community feel the "direful effects," all business operations languish.

Again: Agriculture ranks high in importance because it employs more men and capital than all other pursuits combined. When we look over the entire country with its fertile uplands and towering prairies, its grain fields and pastures, its orchards and its meadows, we can form some conception of the magnitude of the farming interest. Whether we cast our eyes upon the "iron mines" over the vast plains of the West, or through the rock-ribbed mountains of the Middle States, or whether seated on the steam-propelled vessel we look out upon the rank vegetation of the bottom lands, or in the distance gaze upon the verdant hillsides and the fertile high lands—everywhere we have impressed upon us the importance of Agriculture, and the fact, too, that the promotion of its interests are identical with the advancement of the public good.

And for this purpose—to promote and advance this great interest—is one of the primary objects of Agricultural Fairs. They offer an occasion for farmers to meet on common ground and interchange ideas as to the best plans of carrying on their operations. They come with their fruit from the orchard, the grain from the field, the cattle from the stall, the vegetables from the garden, the product from the dairy and dainties from the larder—all seeing, admiring and learning. And all are benefited.

The Albemarle Agricultural Society will hold its third Fair on the 20th 21st and 22nd days of October. Let all the people of the District rejoice to aid and encourage it by their presence and by entering some article for exhibition. Come from the farm and workshop, from the counting room and factory and make it the largest and the best Fair yet held by the society.

WHAT IS SHAM.

A party that will sacrifice honor, everything, for ascendency and power is not to be trusted. Heretofore in contested cases the rule has been to dispose of them at once. In the convention of 1861 Mr. Gen. a Delegate from a Eastern county, held a seat which was contested. The first day of the meeting of the convention his case was reported: the second Mr. Gen became satisfied that he did not of right hold, and at once resigned, not willing to be turned out or put the State to the expense of an investigation. Gen then had some self respect, some pride for their State, for themselves and for the people. But now how changed. The two Democratic delegates from Robeson county not only occupy seats against a clear majority of their constituents, but are sitting as jurors and judges in their own cases! What a spectacle. The President of the Convention holds his position by his own vote and the vote kept in session by the votes of persons not entitled to seats therein!

We would again call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Poole & Hunt, beseeking for these gentlemen the favorable consideration of all who are in need of any Machinery included in their varied list, as published in our column. They have on hand a very large stock of miscellaneous Machinery Patterns, and can promptly fill orders for almost any character of work. Wherever their Machinery has been used it has given entire satisfaction.

Judge Pershing the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania is personally in favor of "hard money," but the temptation was sufficient to sacrifice his views to party policy, so he accepts a nomination on a "rag money" platform.

On fame's "eternal camping ground" where do you find the brave and gallant Burnside now? He is a United States Senator, and, besides that, has got the leading position on a fashion plate, and the other day was elected President of a Rifle club.

Nearly half the persons nominated for the office of county Superintendent of Schools in Iowa this year are women.

EDUCATION A SAFEGUARD

The hope of the nation lies in the education of its people. An ignorant class is, of necessity, a dangerous one, and every good citizen should lend his influence toward lifting it out of its ignorance. The free school system should be universal. Every dollar spent upon it is quickly repaid in the greater security afforded to society, and in the consequent reduction of expenditures for the suppression and punishment of crime. Men of property may grumble over what, to them, seems high taxation; but if they stop to consider the general good results flowing from the education of the community in which their interests are located, they will find that, after all, the investment is one of the best they can make. If rich men pay more for the support of public schools than the poor men, they have more property to be made secure through the general intelligence they help to disseminate. It costs less to govern an educated community than an ignorant one, for every intelligent man, if he has a fair degree of morality, becomes, as it were, the police or guardian of his own actions. "Where are your police to maintain?" said Sir Morton Peto to the Mayor of Lawrence, Mass., as he rode with him through the streets of that city. "There they are," said the Mayor, pointing to the troops of boys and girls returning from school. "We depend upon intelligence for the preservation of order."

THE POLICY OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The *Atlanta* (Ga.) *Herald* reviews the democratic candidates for the Speakership of the House of Representatives. Fernando Wood is the model statesman, in its eyes; Kerr, of Indiana, will do for the position; Cox, of New York, is out of the question, having favored the Radicals, occasionally; while Randall of Pennsylvania, comes from a State that cannot be trusted. The *Herald* lets the cat out of the bag, by saying:

"The great and vital question for the consideration of the Western and Southern Congressmen is, to elect a Speaker who will not organize the committees of the House in the interest of National Banks, bondholders and protective tariffs."

Here we have the policy of the Southern Democracy, for the next Congress. War upon our National banks; war upon our bondholders; war upon the industrial intersts of the nation. If this policy fails to be checked by a popular rebuke, this fall, it will be strengthened by Northern converts. The next step will be the repudiation, through Bourbon influence, of the obligations of the nation. Then, Democrats ought to feel supremely happy over the ruin wrought.

Our friend W. P. Canaday, editor of the Wilmington *Post*, is also Mayor of that city. That he is a live, vigorous and spirited editor every issue of his paper demonstrates. The following would indicate that he is equally efficient as an executive officer:

The Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., has hit upon a novel method of ridding the city of thieves. He has notified the police that if the roberries that are of such frequent occurrence there are not abated by the 1st of October, he will discharge every man on the force.

The action of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention in pronouncing for inflation sent gold up from 114¾ to 117; or, more exactly speaking, sent greenbacks down 2¾ per cent. Ever since the persistent agitation of the inflation policy, greenbacks have shown a decided drooping tendency—that is to say a tendency to recede from gold value.

Mr Doolittle's plan to give two votes to a married man and only one to a bachelor would make the matrimonial market lively, wouldn't it?—*Exchange.*

That depends on circumstances. That the girls would favor it is quite probable, but from the right to double up on voting we didn't increase a man's means or opportunities to provide for a family.

The recent election in Maine results in favor of the Republicans as usual. The Governor is elected by near 5,000 majority, and the Republicans have a majority of nine in the Senate and of twenty in the House.

The question of pay has been settled by the Convention as follows; $4 a day for the delegates, $6 for the President and Secretaries, $5 for engrossing clerks and door keepers, and $1 for pages, with ten cents mileage both ways.

There is no doubt about the fact that the Constitutional Convention now in session at Raleigh contains more talent, and it is pretty evenly balanced between parties, than has assembled at the capital since the war.

The Sacramento *Union* says that at least 20,000 voters staid away from the polls at the last election in California. This accounts for the Democratic victory.

The District of Hon. J. G. Blaine returned the usual Republican majority at the late election. At home, where best known, he is very popular.

CORRESPONDENCE

A Card.

On Saturday evening last, at the office of Capt. Wm. A. Harney, where so many of our good citizens are wont to assemble, the subject of the season at Nag's Head just closed was naturally the topic of remark.

We the undersigned citizens of Elizabeth City feeling that the thanks of the patrons of that most pleasant of Sea Side Resorts was due to those who had contributed so much to the pleasure and comfort of our citizens, was so universally expressed, that an impromtu meeting was held, and the following resolution unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That for the pleasure, comfort and great convenience enjoyed by us during the past season at our favorite watering place, "Nag's Head," we are largely indebted to Captain Thomas M. Southgate and his comfortable Steamer "Mystic." That Capt. Southgate by his prompt, faithful and unbane manners, won the affections of all who have had the good fortune to be numbered among the patrons of his Steamer during the season just closed; and we earnestly hope that the opening of another season may again bring his genial presence to our midst.

Dr. Jas. N. Butt,	J. B. Fearing
D. B. Bradford,	Wm. F. Martin,
W. W. Graves,	S. Weisel,
Wm. Glover,	Brodricks & Smith
F. S. Proctor,	P. W. Melick,
W. L. Walker,	M. B. Culpepper,
John Black,	J. B. Flora,
E. F. Overman,	H. O. Hill,
D. C. Lippincott,	N. R. Zimmerman
F. M. Cook,	S. S. Fowler,
A. H. Whitcomb,	R. W. Pool,
Dr. P. John,	W. A. Harney,
J. Salomonsky & Co.	T. C. Allen,
T. Selby Harney,	W. C. Davis,
Dick Butler,	G. W. Cobb,
Harry Greenleaf,	F. Vaughan,
W. F. Pool,	Jas. Vaughan,
Jno. A. Raper,	C. B. Brothers,

Public Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of Elizabeth City N. C. was held in the Court House on Friday evening the 24th of Sept. 1875, for the purpose of making an effort to raise a fund to build an Academy in this place. The meeting was called to order by Col. W. C. Davis.

On motion Wm. W. Griffin was elected chairman and D. B. Bradford Sec'y.

The object of the meeting, being explained by the chairman, it was moved & carried, That a committee consisting of five from the Township of E. City and one from every other Towaship in the county, be appointed by the chair, to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of erecting an Acadamy in this city.

The Chairman appointed the following named gentlemen viz; E. City Township, W. C. Davis, Wm. Pailen, Samuel Weisel, D. S. Kramer, and C. W. Grandy. Salem, W. H. Davis. Nixonton, T. J. Murden. Mt. Hermon, John H. Perry. Providence, Miles Whitehurst, and Newland, Col. Joseph S. Jones.

On motion: The chairman was added to the committee.

Moved & carried, that a Committee of Three be appointed to suggest a suitable place for a House, and same committe be authorized to confer with the Trustees of the old Academy lot, and advise with them as regards the practicability of disposing of the old lot and investing the fund, accruing from the sale thereof, in another lot more suitable for School purposes, and to report at the next meeting. The chair appointed Wm. C. Davis D. S. Kramer and D. B. Bradford on the committee.

Moved & carried: That the committee on subscription, be instructed to notify subscribers, that their subscriptions will fall due by instalments of one eighth every 30 days from the day that the subscription list is handed in.

A subscription list was opened at once and the handsome sum of $580. was subscribed by parties present.

Moved & carried: That this meeting adjourn to meet again on next Friday evening at 7½ o'clock, at which meeting a larger attendance of the citizens is respectfully solicited, for in this case all should feel a deep interest.

W. W. GRIFFIN, Chm'n.
D. B. BRADFORD Sec'y.

Judge Albertson.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian.

So far as the beauty and force of language go, Judge Albertson has been enriched.

Intelligent Editors do not notice trifles, and when they applaud, it is deserved. I feel gratified at the course of our Delegate in the Convent on, and am delighted with his eulogy on Governor Graham; like a pure minded man, prompted by noble sentiments, he culled the sweetest flowers of language fresh from the blooming field of reason, and strewed them upon the grave of the illustrious dead. It is an oblation upon the altar of greatness, and it was greatness that put it there. I think the Judge would make a capital Governor; let the people think so too, that a chance for a display of his vast energies may be given him.

The all-pervading genius of Napoleon was developed by fields ripe with fortune, He was the pride of France. Let Judge Albertson be the pride of North Carolina in 1876. W. H. G.

Hertford, N. C. Sept. 25th 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. S. ACHESON, Physician and Surgeon, Manteo. Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

Mrs. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

Mrs. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Treasurers Office, Dismal Swamp Canal Co.
Norfolk, Va., Sept. 29th 1875

The Annual Meeting of the Stock hoders of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company will be held at their office, 51½ Roanoke Avenue, Norfolk, Va., on Monday, Nov. 1st, 1875, at 12 o'clock, M.

15—4t. W. B. Rogers, Pres't.

$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Raleigh N. C. Sept. 20th 1875.

Whereas official information has been rec'd at this Department, that one Anthony Smallwood, late of the county of Bertie, stands charged with the murder of Charles Bond of said county, and that the said Smallwood has fled the State or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him:

Now, therefore, I, Curtis H. Brogden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehention and delivery of the said Anthony Smallwood to the Sheriff of Bertie, at the Court House in Windsor, and I do command all officers and enjoin all good citizens to aid in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1875, and in the one hundredth year of American Independence.

C. H. BROGDEN.

By the Governor:
J. B. Neathery,
Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Anthony Smallwood is a black man, about 25 years of age; about 5 feet six or seven inches high; will weigh about 170 pounds; has a scar on one side of his face. 15-3t

FINANCE REPORT OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31st. 1875.

Your Committee appointed to inquire into the financial condition of the County and to settle with the county officers submit the following report:

We find John T. Price, Sheriff, charged with

County taxes amounting to	10004.34
He has rec'd taxes on purchases of merchants	72.51
He has rec'd taxes on purchases of liquor	67,21
He has rec'd from Livery men	3,00
	$10237,06
For this amount, he has accounted as follows:	
Paid to county Treasurer	9536.62
80 cents on 250 insolvent polls	200,00
Commissions	501,04 10237,06

We also find the Sheriff charged with the Poor tax amounting to 2288,86

He has accounted for this as follows:

Paid Treasurer	2174,40	
Commissions	114,46	2288,86

We further find him charged with the School Fund as follows:

Amount of school tax	2342,09	
Rec'd from liquor licences	200,00	2542,09
This has been accounted for as follows;		
Paid Treasurer	2129.99	
230 insolvent polls at $120 each	360 00	
Commissions	112,10	2542,09

Upon examination of the books and vouchers of Thos. Meads, County Treasurer, we find that he has rec'd from the Sheriff as follows:

On County taxe	9535,02
" Poor "	2174.40
" School "	2129.99
From former Treasurer	395,30
" the State on School Fund	109,96
From T. P. Wilcox for marriage licenses	26,10
From Miles Commander Probate fees	42 00
From Miles Whitehurst	67,00
" State for lunatics	44,75
" U. S. for rent of Cour. House	50,00
For rent of house in Eliz. City	14,00
Total receipts	$14589.82

He has presented vouchers as follows;

County orders	9318,81
" coupons	61,60
" Poor House orders	2088,38
" School orders	2166,65
Commissions	437,68 14670,32
Balance in favor of School Fund	$319,26

All the vouchers have been itemized by the Treasurer in his report which is on file in the Commissioner's office and will be recorded in a book provided for that purpose, to be open for inspection of all. The orders and vouchers have been carefully compared and canceled in the presence of W. W. Kennedy, and are filed away for future reference. We here annex the certificate of Mr. Kennedy.

I hereby certify that I was present and witnessed the comparing and canceling of the vouchers presented by the Treasurer as refered to in his report and found them correct.

W. W. Kennedy,

Sept. 18th 1875.

EXPENSES ETC.

Your Committee find that orders have been issued during the year as follows:

For bills contracted prior to September 1874	531,72	
For over charges and errors in taxes	326,66	
For witness tickets surrendered	81,70	946,08

POOR HOUSE.

For wood	212,50	
" new building	167,45	
" coffins and funeral expenses for paupers	70,00	
For repairs and work on P. H. lot	85,00	
For Physician's salary	125,00	
" food, clothing and other expenses	1736,58	2336,48

COUNTY EXPENSES &c.

For medical fees in auties homicides &c.	146,50
For Knobs creek bridge	200,00
" township trustees, listing taxes, elections &c.	303,24
For furniture and repairs at jail and boarding	516,80
For work on Desert road	146,86
" building Long bridge	346,87
" Coroners inquests	205,40
" lumber for bridges	106,50
" clothing and expenses for mute	45,00
For board of jurors in Jennings case per order of Court	51,00
For John T. Price, Sheriff fees &c.	477,58
For rent of Court House	353,33
" interest on orders	18,00
" County Examiners	22,00
" Attorney and officers fees in State cases	356,98
For blanks, books &c.	167,62
" printing proceedings of meetings	29,00
For posters and notices	29,00
For advertising	50,00
" publishing Finance report &c. 1874	30,00
For Thos. P. Wilcox for transcribing	651,20
For Thos. P. Wilcox for making out tax lists	450,00
For Thos. P. Wilcox for fees and other services	228,53 4911,39

SALARIES.

P. John 22 days as Com.	44,00
" " 7 " " Board of Education	14,00
Geo. W. Brothers 22 days as Commissioner	44,00
Geo. W. Brothers 7 days as Board of Education	14,00
Geo. W. Brothers mileage	20,30
A. F. Stafford 21 days as Commissioner	42,00
A. F. Stafford 6 days as Board of Education	12,00
A. F. Stafford mileage	5',30
Emanuel Davis 21 days as Commissioner	42,00
E. Davis 7 days as B'd Ed'n	14,00
B. B. Johnson 18 days as Commissioner	36,00
B. B. Johnson 6 days as Board of Education	12,00
B. B. Johnson mileage	34,80
T. P. Wilcox 29 days as clerk	58,00
W. F. Pool, Attorney	150,00 588,40
Total	$6842,27

Deducting the three first items of $946,08, leaves the expenses of the past year $7896,27. We find that the orders issued for the previous year ending Sept. 1874 amounted to $10976,73. Including the three amounts just refered to there were $2134,26 less in orders issued during the year just closed than the previous one.

OUT-STANDING DEBT.

Your Committee further report that they have carefully inquired into the present outstanding debt and liabilities of the County and from the uncanceled Stubs in Order and Jury books found the amount as follows;

Outstanding County orders	4081.10
" Jury tickets	873,85
" Bonds and interest about	3000
Amount of out-standing debt	$7954,95

The Finance Committee of last year estimated the outstanding Bonds and Coupons to be $1500. The present Board having advertised for the amount have had reported Bonds and Coupons amounting to $3000, as above stated. All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. John
Geo W. Brothers } Finance
Emanuel Davis, } Committee.

North Carolina,
Pasquotank county,

Northrop Smith, Plaintiff.
Against
George H. Brown, Defendant.

It appearing by affidavit to the Court that the plaintiff has a cause of action against the defendant George H. Brown above named and that said defendant is not a resident of this State. It is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C. for six successive weeks notifying him that the plaintiff has sued out a warrant of attachment against his property in said county returnable at the next term of the Superior Court of said county to be held in Elizabeth City at the court house on the fourth Monday after the second Monday in January 1876, to secure a claim in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant for $330,99, with interest from June 2nd 1874, due by Judgment rendered in one of the Courts of Pensylvania, and the said defendant is hereby summoned to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court for said county, to be held in Elizabeth City on the 4th Monday after the 2nd Monday in January 1876, and answer the complaint of plaintiff which is deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court, or judgement proconfesso will be taken against him, and the property attached will be condemned to satisfy the same.

Dated this 16th day of August 1875.

Witness, Miles Commander, Clerk of Superior Court, Pasquotank county.

W. F. POOL,
Plaintiff's attorney.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

North Carolina, } In the Superior Court,
Tyrrell county, }
John H. Thomas, & wife Alice Thomas Plantiffs.

Against:

John Hoskins, Benj. Hoskins, Samuel Ludford and wife Angelice, Abel Beranga and wife Frances, John Johnson and wife Winford, Thos. H. Wynn, J. W. Wynn, A. D. Litchfield, and wife Ann E., Benj. Thomas, C. B. Thomas, William Warren and wife Sallie, Sallie Thomas Bowen, Sallie Bower, Susan Lowen, Britton Hassell, A. W. Hassell, Winnie Litchfield, Ephraim Brickhouse, Joseph Brickhouse, and Frances Brickhouse, Heirs at law of Silva Hoskins decd. Defendants.

It appearing that the defendants William Warren and wife Sallie Warren, Thomas Bowen, Sallie Bowen and Susan Lowen are non residents of the State of North Carolina. It is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian a weekly newspaper published in Elizabeth City, for the space of six weeks notifying said defendants to be, and appear at my office in Columbia on Monday the 15th day of September 1875 to show cause if any they can why the prayer of the petition which is filed in this office shall not be granted.

Witness my hand and seal of office at office in Columbia, this 31st day of July 1875.

THOS. I. JONES,
Clerk of the Superior Court
for Tyrrell County.

S-6t

SPECIAL NOTICE FROM DANA BICKFORD

THE INVENTOR OF THE

FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

I wish to call the attention of all parties interested, to the fact *that all circular knitting machines* having the *Automatic Arangement for reversing* or any kind of adjustment for different grades of *yarn* or *work*, was fully and completely covered by me in A. D. 1867, 1868, and 1869, by nine (9) Letters Patent issued *to* or *for me*, and which were nearly all issued before a machine had been made by any one but myself; and since that time I have made and purchased a great many improvements on the Machine and its work, which have been fully protected, to that not only the Machine, but the work made on them are thoroughly covered by Letters Patent. For these reasons I give you this notice, to prevent *your being damaged* by parties who have either acted as my agents or worked directly for me on my Machines or models, and who propose to swindle me, and their customers also, rather than pay the small amount that I demand as royalty for my rights and protection. If you purchase from these parties, some of my agents will either compel you to give up your machine at once, or pay for it over again, before they will allow you to use it. Now to protect myself and you also, I am having prepaired a peculiar trade-mara, to go on each machine sold by parties having the right from me to sell or make. We will protect you fully in the use of all machines having this trade-mark. And remember that there is no machine made that can compare with the one that we are now bringing out, as we propose (now that we have our own factory) to combine every convenience that invention ingenuity can conceive of.

Agents wanted everywhere. Send for illustration of the machine and this trade-mark, so there will be no mistake. Address

6-3m. DANA BICKFORD,
(H V C 689 Broadway, New York.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF *HUMAN MISERY.*

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4586.
(8. M. 2.) 39-1yr.

SALE OF

Valuable Farming and Timber

LANDS.

The subscriber offers at private sale, until the 15th of December next, and if not sold then, the same will be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House door in the town of Hertford, Perq. county, to the highest bidder, his Queen's plantation known as the "Whedbee place" containing 330 acres more or less, and at the same time and place and adjoining, a smaller farm known as the "Stanton Farm" containing 165 acres by Deed, and also and at the same time and place and adjoining the "Nathan Tucker plantation" in Durants Neck, a tract known as "Texas" all cleared and under cultivation, containing 52 acres with a tract of Timber land adjoining known as the "Knox" tract containing by survey 55 acres, also a tract of timber land immediately in the rear of the 'George S. Bagley' or more recently known as the "Sam'l B. Harrell" farm (soon to be surveyed,) and supposed to contain 75 or 80 acres, most of it in original growth of pine and cypress trees, and also at the same time and place a small farm in Pasquotank county 5 or 6 miles from Elizabeth City now occupied by James M. Simpson supposed to contain 60 acres, about one-half cleared and the remainder in woodland. All of the above lands are desirable principally for farming and supplying timber for building fencing and fire-wood.

He also offers for sale privately until the 16th of December and if not then sold, at public auction at his homestead plantation in Durants neck, a surplus of Horses and Mules with other stock. A good lot of Feather Beds [½ dozen in number and newly renovated and in nice order,] with stands; a small lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture; a lot of farming implements such as, Carts, Wagons, Carry-Logs, Cotton Gin and Press, Wheat Threshers, Corn Planters and Shellers with Horse Powers; a large lot of ploughs &c.; together with an open Buggy nearly new, to the highest bidder, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all has been disposed of. The improvements on the "Whedbee" place consist of an Overseer's house with four rooms [at last end and plastered, Kitchen, Smoke-house, Store-room, 2 Quarter houses for negroes, a Barn 50x70 with machine shelter attached 30x50, Stables sufficient for the accomodation of 24 horses, mules and oxen with tool room attached and loft for fodder or hay and blacksmith shop, and on the outskirts of the farm six good and nearly new framed tenant houses with all necessary out houses. Of this farm about 700 acres is under good fence and in good condition for cultivation; 700 to 125 acres of the head of "Turkey Ridge" land is now deadened and in condition to be reduced to cultivation, the remainder in timber for fuel and fences. Of the "Stanton" place enough is ready for cultivation, to make a good two horse crop, the balance in timber with good buildings for a medium sized family. If desired an acre lot with buildings, near to Texas and the Knox land will be sold to meet the immediate wants of a small family. The tract of wood land supposed to contain 75 or 80 acres is convenient for several farms in the immediate neighborhood, and has not been put to get the most of the growth being original pines, and the small farm in Pasquotank of 60 acres has fair buildings with about 30 acres cleared, the balance in pine, ash and cypress timber, only about five miles from Elizabeth City, with fire-wood enough to pay for the tract.

Terms of Sale for the Lands—¼ Cash, balance in deferred payments of one, two and three years with interest at 6 per cent, title retained until the last installment is paid. For the Chattels—all sums of fifty dollars and under Cash; all over in negotiable notes at 90 days, with approved security, interest added and payable at the Albemarle Bank at Elizabeth City, N. C.

Sale positive, no postponement on account of weather.

R. C. JENKINS.
Eliz. City, N. Ca., Sept, 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Selling out,

SELLING OUT.

Take Notice

THAT

J SALOMONSKY & CO.,

are closing out their

Extensive Stock

AT

Wholesale Prices,

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

TO BUY

CHEAP

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

Dry Goods

Dress Goods,

NOTIONS.

Boots and Shoes,

Hats,

and

Clothing.

They are cheaper than ever sold in

this Place, therefore do not

lose your chance

to lay in a

SUPPLY

and go to

J. SALOMONSKY, & CO'S,

on ROAD STREET.

Selling out.

SUI GENERIS.

PALMA MEQUI — MERUIT FERATS

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED if judged critically, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (same from).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Ringers and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN an exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS, for Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

Great Inducements.

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

DRUGGETS

RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnishing Goods

Such as

BLANKETS,

QUILTS. BED AND

TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.

LACE CURTAINS

AND

SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;
23-3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of everybody, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right place.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN BLACK SILK
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS AND SCARFS
Table Damask & Towelings,
White Goods in great variety.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Linen Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs,

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills
and 1-2 Bleached Goods.
JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weise.

State upon relation of James P. Wheelbee
VS
C. C. Pool, Guardian, Geo. D. Pool and W. G. Pool, Sureties } SUMMONS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Pasquotank County Greeting:

You are hereby commanded, to summon C. C. Pool, Guardian, G. D. Pool and Wm. G. Pool, the defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to appear before his Honor, the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Pasquotank at the Court House in Elizabeth City on the 4th Monday after the 2nd Monday of July 1875 and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within the first three days of the next term thereof, and let said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time the Plaintiff will take judgement against them for the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars with interest and for cost.

Herein fail not and of this Summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this the 28th day of June 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
Clerk of Superior Court,
Pasquotank County.

Pasquotank County.—Superior Court.

State on Relation of Darius Raper, Daniel Raper, Robert L. Raper by J. P. Wheelbee, Solicitor

Against

C. C. Pool, Guardian, G. D. Pool and W. G. Pool.

It appearing to the undersigned that the defendant C. C. Pool is a non resident of this State, and has property within the State, the subject of the action. It is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian a newspaper published in Elizabeth City for six weeks commanding the defendant to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiffs and upon failure to do so judgement pro confesso will be taken against him. The Summons issued in the case will be published with the order.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at office in E. City, June 28th 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
6t Clerk.

North Carolina, } In the Superior Court,
Dare county, }
Stephen Beasly and wife Clory Beasly
Against
Samuel B. Jarvis and wife Sarah Jarvis, Thos. D. Berry and John Lawton.

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court for Dare county that the Defendent John Lawton, is a non-resident of this State and personal service of the Summons can not be made and that the plaintiff has a cause for action against the Defendent.

Now therefore it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the North Carolinian a news paper published in Elizabeth City N. Ca., once a week for six successive weeks commanding the said defendent John Lawton to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for Dare county on Saturday, 16th day of October 1875 and answer the complaint of the plaintiff therein filed or the plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and seal of office at office in Manteo, Dare county, N. C. Sept., 1st 1875.

W. D. CHADDIC,
Clerk of the Sup'r Ct.
for Dare county.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where; and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the excellability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them of large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the best own easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement in connection with the ocean, will render the place the most important commercial and manufacturing points on the Southern coast.

A desirable farm of 200 acres some part cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from [illegible] one mile from a [illegible] ing; is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely corn cotton wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 150 acres [illegible] for $18 an acre. This is rich land mostly cleared. It has good buildings, on account of its healthy [illegible] very desirable.

A valuable farm of 200 acres is also offered for sale for $2,000, one half cash balance in one year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixenton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is [illegible] land, and is in a good neighborhood. [illegible] houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres finely all cleared is offered at $22,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable river is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29th, 1875.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City Steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞ Gold is going up and cotton and corn are tumbling down. Gold at New York, 116. Cotton at Norfolk 12½c. Corn from 65 @ 70 cents.

☞ A cotemporary says that a young business man in his town is making money on the motto parodied from "Poor Richard."

Early to bed, and early to rise
Never get licht, and advertise.

☞ How foolish to deliberately lie. It is like trying to hide in a fog. If you move about you are in danger of bumping your head against the truth. As soon as the fog blows up you are gone anyhow. Why is it the leaders of the "ring" do not learn wisdom?

☞ During a recent cyclone that swept the South Western coast, various towns including Galveston, Pascagorda, Indianola, and Matagorda, were overwhelmed by water. The two latter were almost entirely destroyed, nearly every house being swept away and hundreds of lives lost. Other towns on the Gulf coast suffered the same terrible visitation.

☞ We call attention to the Report of the financial condition of Pasquotank county. It will be seen that, including two new bridges, Poor House buildings and large items of old bills and over charges in taxes, the expenditures have been $2134.36 less than the previous year. Under all the circumstances the showing is an encouraging one.

☞ We understand that there is an old lady in Currituck who has pasted over a thousand medical receipts in a book during the past thirty-five years, has never been sick a day in her life. It is reported that she is getting discouraged and declares that some people are born to ill luck.

☞ That was a smart boy at a neighboring Academy who when told that "heat generates motion" resolved to demonstrate the truth of the statement by slipping a piece of lighted punk into the teacher's chair. The demonstration convinced him— was triumphant, and the motion generated by the heat was rather spontaneous.

☞ The health of Elizabeth City and of this county has never been better than during this season. We have now lived here going on seven years, and we declare it as the fact that no where have we or our family enjoyed better health, and that no where, taking it all in all, have we seen so little sickness. This portion of North Carolina *is not* a sickly locality.

☞ Of all things preserve us from dull, long, wearisome sermons. A friend of ours who was recently on a visit tells us that he witnessed a rebuke that struck him as "a word spoken" at the opportune time. The minister had been hammering away a long time, and on reaching a resting place in his discourse away up in the teens' paused to take breath by asking the question: "And what shall I say next?" A voice from the congregation earnestly responded," say 'Amen!"

☞ Our friend Dr. H. E. T. MANNING editor of the Weldon *News* and Secretary of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society, will accept our thanks for a cordial invitation to attend the sixth annual exhibition which takes place at Weldon on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of October. We will try our level best to go, as we see every arrangement is being made to make it a success. The Society has arrived at the stage enabling it to offer larger premiums than ever before.

☞ At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Albemarle Agricultural Society held on Saturday last, the Premium list was agreed on and various arrangements for the Fair completed. There will be trials of speed on each day. The purses offered amount to $275—larger than heretofore. The entire list giving full particulars, will be issued in pamphlet form this week. It will also appear in full in the next issue of the CAROLINIAN.

☞ Hon. WILL B. RODMAN, of Washington N. C., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, having been invited to deliver the Annual Address at our Fair, has accepted. He writes.

"I have long wished to visit your country and make the acquaintance of more of your people than I now know. I will come and do my best to inform the inhabitants of your section of the country what a magnificent heritage we have."

The address will be delivered on the Fair Grounds on Thursday morning October 21st.

☞ There is a Benedict in our City whose powers to make the proper distinction between the "old days and the new" appear marvelously obtuse. "How is it," said his 'better half' "that you can't come home nights in some kind of season?" "You got me in it," was his gentle retort. "Before we were married you use to throw your arms about my neck at midnight and say; 'Don't go, darling, it is early yet,' but now if I happen to stay out till eleven o'clock it is a terrible affair."

☞ The Albemarle Agricultural Society is an institution expressly devoted to those practical subjects which concern the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Artisan and the Manufacturer. The interest it seeks to promote are common to all people. The objects of its Fairs are not alone to interest and instruct, but to develope our resources and to cultivate our self respect. They exemplify what can be done by judicious perseverance and industry and prove examples for the imitation and instruction of all who would be wiser in their vocation.

☞ The NORTH CAROLINIAN has always been independent of *cliques* and *rings*. As its editor, we have invariably exercised the right to express our convictions on all subjects. While we have always welcomed suggestions and paid due attention to friendly advice, we have never submitted to dictation from any source. In politics we are Republican because its principles are in harmony with our convictions, and because we believe them best calculated to promote the true interests of the people and of the country. On every question of material progress we also feel an interest and have made it manifest in every possible way. Agriculture, manufactures, education public improvements, all have claimed our attention both as a journalist and a citizen, and they will continue to do so. This broad section, embracing the entire Albemarle District, has greater possibilities for developement and growth than any we ever visited. A determined and intelligent utilizing of the means here awaiting enterprise and capital is all that is needed. We sometimes grow impatient at the delay, and yet when we look back over the six years we have been agitating these matters we cannot close our eyes to the fact that substantial progress has been made. We have not abandoned hope. Not at all. The financial crash of 1873 that so crippled the finances and business of the country also prostrated us. It checked the movements almost consumated that would have started us on the high road to prosperity. When it passes bye, as pass it must, the men and the money will be found to help again put the ball in motion. Then, with confidence, energy and activity always inspires, we can and will go forward. The NORTH CAROLINIAN will do its full duty.

Local Briefs.

Money continues close, but not close enough to reach —The Track on the Fair Grounds is being put in splendid condition. It is the best trotting course in the State.—The Steamer "North Carolina" has been on Lawrance's ship yard undergoing repairs.—Col. W. C. DAVIS in addition to fitting up a neat and cozy Refreshment Saloon is erecting a Ten Pin Alley opposite the Albemarle House on Road Street.—The Elizabeth City Minstrels will give a grand entertainment in Clark's Opera House during Fair week in October.—The work on WHITCOMB'S new residence, on Main Street, is in progress.—A number of the young ladies of our city and surrounding country left for the School at Murfresboro last week. May they all live to return again.—The proceedings of a meeting to take the initatory steps towards erecting an Academy in this place will be found elsewhere. Already about $1200 has been subscribed. Let not less than $3000, be raised.—The posters of the Fair are printed and circulated. They are in three colors, and the neatest job ever printed in this section of the State. Mr. RUTTER, our Job Printer, deserves credit for them.—Cotton picking now in full blast, and the Gins are beginning to hum.—Grapes were never more more abundant and never so cheap.—The Premium List of the Fair will be issued in pamphlet form this week and will also appear in next week's CAROLINIAN.—Some of our Merchants are off after goods' Others are getting ready to start.—D. G. BUSH Esq., of Bellfonete, Pa. and Dr. N. A. BARTH, of New York, arrived on Saturday. They are looking after the rail road.—A number of our towns people are improving their dwellings.

Local Port-Folio.

Sure pop—champaigne. A musical fraud—stealing a march. Sweetness and light—a love match. A deliberative body—a slow man. A very unsatisfactory bread—the roll of fame. Something that will soon be leaving us—the leaves. Should do what is write—the man who teaches penmanship. On the track of the milky way—following the cows to the yard. Impolite things—spitting about the house, smoking or chewing.

Business Locals.

Fresh cheese and new flour at Fowler's

Bargains in dress goods at Fowler's.

Elegant New York Cream Cheese and Gilt edge Batter, at ALLEN'S.

Patapsco cotton yarn 5s to 10s at ALLEN'S.

2000 Bushels of Peas of all kinds wanted for which the highest cash price will be paid by, ALLEN.

Another lot of that choice new family and extra Flour just received by ALLEN.

For your Sugar and Coffee go to ALLEN'S.

For your Kerosene oil, 40 Degrees, Fire Test, at 26c. per Gallon, go to ALLEN'S.

For your cheap Dry Goods and Shoes go to ALLEN'S.

ALLEN pays the cash for cotton.

Cotton wanted in any quantity at Brodricks and Smith's.

J. C. BRODRICK of the firm of Brodrick & Smith has gone North for new goods. Look out for them. They will be sold at lowest figures.

Great inducements offered by BRODRICKS & SMITH. Call and see their stock. No trouble to show goods, and you will be pleased.

STOCK FOR SALE.

Twenty-three shares ($2,300) D. S. S T. Co., stock will be sold. A great bargain.

Apply to the Editor. tf

5,000,000 Pounds of Seed Cotton wanted by C. C. ALLEN.

DEATHS

RUTTER—At this place on the 23th inst Mrs. LUCINDA K. RUTTER, age 59 years 2 months and 17 days.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SODA WATER ON ICE.

THE Soda Fountain of Dr. J. N. BUTT'S is in "full blast" again, and it is the place to get the best, most delightful and surely the most healthful drink ever offered to man.

The water is made with great care, the best Bicarbonate of Soda being used to make the gas. Sparkling Soda Water "on ice" is such a luxury, so bring your wives, your sisters and your "sweet-heart," and you will be pleased.—No. 75 Road St. E. City N. C. May 10th 1875.

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Meal at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT,S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

SEWERS, READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degress fire test It will give very much better light, will burn.

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Burners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers, Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at J. A. S. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Public Report OF A POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my duties, every one belonging to the laboring class knows the inconvenience of being obliged to labor when the body from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in doctoring with "nasty stuff," but having heard the Vegetine spoken of so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never cease that determination. As a tonic (which is what some need at some time) it surpasses anything I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great blood and liver purifier of the blood. Thanks to Vegetine, I am at present as well as I ever was, and can recommend it to all who have taken it, and all with its praise of its satisfactory effect.

Especially among the aged does it prove its merits. It imparts to them a new lease of life, and makes the passage to the tomb one filled with peace of mind, sweet repose, thereby securing to them as well as the body. One aged lady was much troubled suffering though life from Neuralgia, and she left her home for the express purpose of trying the Vegetine. After using a few bottles she returned to her home and parlor

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Helps.

OAT MEAL CAKES.—Into a quart of cold water stir oat meal enough to make it about as thick as hasty pudding. Be sure that the meal is sprinkled in so slowly, and that the stirring is so active, that the mush will have no lumps in it. Now, put it on the buttered pan, where it can be spread out to half the thickness of common cracker, and smooth it down with a case knife. Run a sharp knife across it, so as to divide it into the sized pieces you wish, and then place it in a warm oven and bake slowly, being careful not to brown it.

CABBAGE WITH CREAM.—Boil the cabbages in salt and water until sufficiently tender, pour off the water and compress them between two plates. Then chop them up and fry them in a pan with butter, to which salt, pepper and grated nutmeg have been added. Afterward pour some cream over them, and simmer them in it until ready for use.

PIE CRUST.—The most healthy pie crust is made of thin, sweet cream and flour, with a little salt. Do not knead thin. Bake in a quick oven. Another way is to sift a quart or two of flour in the pan. Stir in the center a little salt and half a teaspoonful of soda well pulverized. Now put in the hole a cup of soft—not liquid lard, or butter and lard mixed, stir it thoroughly with the flour; next add two scant cups of good sour milk or buttermilk. Stir all quickly with the flour, in such a way that you need hardly touch it with your hands till you can roll it out. Bake quick. This will make three or four pies.

LEMON PIES.—Yelks of eight eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of melted butter, grated rind of two lemons, juice of one and one-half lemons, pastry. Frosting: Whites of eight eggs, juice of one-half a lemon, seven tablespoonfuls of sugar. Pies—Beat the yelks of the eggs light; melt the butter. To the yelks add sugar, milk, butter, and rind and juice of the lemons. Pour the mixture into two pie-plates, having a crust in each. Bake. Frosting: Beat the whites of eggs to a stiff froth. Add sugar, and beat it in well. Put in lemon juice, and stir again. When the pie is baked, and cold, add frosting and put plates in oven long enough to make frosting a good brown color.

TO STEW PEARS.—Pare them and cut them in halves, if large, or leave them whole, if small; put them in a stewpan with very little water, cover them and let them stew till tender, then add a pint bowl of brown sugar to quarter of a peck of pears, let them stew until the syrup is rich; a lemon boiled with the pears and sliced thin when the sugar is put in, improves both the flavor and color; or a wineglass of red wine may be used instead.

TO BAKE PEARS.—Wash half a peck of tart pears, cut the stems so as to leave only an inch length; put them in an iron pot over the fire with half a pint of water and a pint of molasses to them; cover the pot or kettle and let them boil rather gently until the pears are soft and the syrup rich, almost like candy; take care not to scorch it.

TO STEW QUINCES.—Pare and cut them in quarters, take out the cores, put them into a stewpan with half enough water to cover them, cover the pan, and let them boil till tender, add half a pound of sugar to each pound of cut quinces, cover them and let them stew until the syrup is rich and thick.

TO STEW PEACHES.—Take small underripe peaches, pare them neatly, and put them into a kettle with water nearly to cover them, and set them over a gentle fire; to each quart of peaches put half a pound of sugar; let them stew until the syrup is rich. Serve cold for tea or dessert.

TO STEW APPLES.—Pare ripe tart apples, and cut them in quarters or smaller; core them, and put them in a stewpan, with a teacup of water and the same of sugar to a quart or more of cut apples; then set them over the fire, let them simmer gently for nearly an hour; turn them into a flat dish, and set them to cool. Grate half a nutmeg over them, if liked.

Small apples may be stewed in this way without cutting them; pare them, and core them with a small knife or apple-corer; a lemon boiled and sliced thin may be stewed with them; a small teaspoonful of lemon extract may be put to them whilst stewing.

GRAPE JELLY.—Take ripe grapes, press them from the skins; then put them in a coarse cloth, and press out all the juice; put half a pound of sugar to each pint of juice, and finish the same as currant jelly.

Orchard and Nursery.

Early varieties of apples and pears must be marketed as soon as ripe; and to bring the highest price, they should be carefully picked and assorted. There are quantities of fruit brought into market every fall, which is so poorly packed and assorted that it will not sell for the cost of the crates, while that of transportation is a loss to the raiser. It cannot be too often repeated that good fruit will bring a good price, even when the market is glutted with poor stuff. Those who throw out all inferior fruit, and pack only the best, putting this up so carefully that there will be no rolling about or bruising in transportation or in handling, find fruit-growing profitable.

Home markets are too often overlooked, and large towns and villages in fruit districts are often poorly supplied, the growers thinking it necessary to send their fruit to New York and other large cities. Those who have cultivated the home markets, and keep them regularly supplied, have found it profitable; fruits can be delivered in a riper condition than when packed for a distant market.

Drying fruits is an important industry in many sections of the country, especially in the line of peaches and apples. The quicker the fruit is dried the brighter it will look. It is commonly spread on boards and taken in every night; this makes a great deal of work, and for small lots a glass frame like a hot-bed, with holes in the sides, covered with wire cloth, answers a good purpose. Where large quantities are dried, recourse must be had to some of the patent fruit dryers now in use.

Budding may be performed whenever well matured buds can be had, and the bark of the stock lifts easily. Directions have often been given together with illustrations to explain the process, so that a novice can succeed after a little practice.

Prepare a stock of labels for use whenever needed. Red cedar is most durable whether to tie on or use in the soil as a "stick" label. They are made by machinery and are quite cheap. They are smeared with white lead or chrome yellow in oil before writing.—*Agriculturist.*

Useful Hints.

Do not kill the toads. In Paris they are sold at fifty cents a dozen, in order to protect vineyards and gardens from insects. A toad will swallow the biggest kind of a tomato worm.

To destroy chinch bugs, put old pieces of rag or carpet in the crotches of the trees attacked. When the worms spin, as they will, in the rags, throw the latter in scalding water. The bugs can thus be killed by wholesale.

Common coal oil is an excellent mosquito bar. Drop a little on a piece of cotton, squeeze as dry as possible, and rub over the exposed portions of the body. The smell of the oil disappears in about five minutes, and no mosquito will alight upon the anointed places. This is said to be better than pennyroyal essence for the same purpose.

Salt for Cabbage Worms.

A portion of each cabbage head can be saved from the ravages of the green cabbage worm by sprinkling fine table salt over the heart or center of the head. A teaspoonful or less is sufficient for one application, and it appears to act as a stimulant to the plant. The application should be renewed after each rain, if the worms continue to work.

ENDURANCE.—A small boy was seen to stand up in front of a hand-organ for twenty minutes the other day, while the operator was at work upon it, without manifesting the least evidence of fatigue. It is wonderful what a small boy can endure when he makes up his mind to it.

"FARMING LANDS."

A New York Idea of Going into the Far West.

The New York *Herald* says: We are furnished a proclamation from the land commissioner of the Pacific railroad asking us to tell the people about the rich farming lands located "in the great belt of population, commerce and wealth, and adjoining the world's highway from ocean to ocean." We are informed that there are twelve million acres of these lands and that three millions are now for sale. The terms under which they are to be sold are ten years' credit at six per cent. interest, and at the rate of five dollars an acre. "The country is equally adapted to corn and wheat, and there is no fever and no ague, little snow in the winter time, and with timber and coal." Nothing is said about bananas or oranges or tropical fruits, as was the custom when Jay Cooke was proposing his Northern Pacific railway. Altogether we learn that on these three million acres in the Platte valley there may be found every requisite of civilization.

We trust that these flaming advertisements, asking people to go out and live in the Western country, away beyond the reach of civilization, will be read a second time before they are accepted by our people. The advice to "go West" is good to a certain extent. The fault with much of the immigration to the Western country is that we spread out and do not attain results that would come if we were to concentrate upon certain advantageous points. In other words, as an English critic recently expressed it, America swells but does not grow. We have certain points in the West that are strong in agriculture and in commerce, with every feature of civilization. But around these points—Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnatic, Denver, Topeka—there is a vast, unimproved country. In going into a country like this Platte valley, which the railroad agents are so anxious to "develop," the immigrant begins with nothing. The price of the land, five dollars an acre, added to the cost of transportation and the necessary subsistence until the farm is made to pay, will make it cost a great deal more than better land nearer home. The land secured by the Union Pacific is about as bad as any land we have in the Territories. It is not a land of timber. It has only recently recovered from the grasshopper plague. Its resources are limited. We do not know any section of the United States except, perhaps, the extreme southern part of New Mexico or Alaska, that we would not prefer to see occupied by immigrants than these acres which Jay Gould now offers for sale.

We think, also, that our settlements should be made nearer home. Here we have Virginia, large sections of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and New York land still virgin, to be purchased for a small sum, adequate for a population of ten millions of people. Why not, if our people want to "go West," go into the northern counties of Pennsylvania or into southern New Jersey or into that beautiful country that lies beyond the Blue Ridge? They can find better land here than in Nebraska, at a cheaper rate, near the seaboard, near their friends, within the shadow of the older civilization. Before we encourage these stock-gambling enterprises to carry hard-working, intelligent people out into the wilderness to pay for land a great deal more than it is worth, simply to strengthen the stock of a badly-handled railroad, let us see that we have thoroughly explored and developed the country within five hundred miles of New York.

A Whisky Riot.

Under certain circumstances a bottle of rot-gut whisky contains as much of danger as a can of nitro-glycerine. The Vicksburg *Herald* illustrates this most terribly when it says: The origin and particulars of the riot at Clinton, Miss., have been variously stated. After hearing all the statements we think the following about correct: There is a law prohibiting the sale of liquor in Clinton. Some young men from Raymond brought a bottle with them, and while the speaking was going on Martin Siveley and some of his friends went off a short distance to take a drink. The colored marshal for the occasion approached them and forbade the drinking. This order was not regarded, and when the marshal attempted to take the bottle out of Siveley's hand, Siveley struck him over the head with it. Senator Caldwell (colored) started to settle the difficulty, and was followed by some twenty negroes, whom he ordered back, but about a hundred more came rushing after them. Some one fired a shot, which was followed by a general firing and a stampede. Siveley fired all the barrels of his pistol, and the negroes then demanded his surrender. He surrendered and gave up his pistol, after which he was shot and his brains knocked out. He was then robbed of his clothing and a finger was cut off in order to get his ring. The infuriated mob found Charles Chilton in his yard and shot and killed him in presence of his family. Frank Thomasson, a promising young lawyer, was shot from his horse a mile and a half from the scene of the conflict, and after falling the savages drove their knives into his body in many places. John Neal was fatally shot in the left lung in the town, and Waddy Rice seriously in the hand. Four dead negroes were found on the field and two mortally wounded. Six additional negroes have been found dead about Clinton since.

Two Farmers.

The two farmers' farms lay side by side. One of these farmers I will call Farmer A, the other Farmer B. Now there was always a wide difference in these two farmers' crops. So, one day Farmer A goes to Farmer B and says: "See here, neighbor, I want you to tell me how it happens you always have such superior crops to mine, with only the fence between our crops; for I know my farm is composed of as good soil as yours, and why it it?" "Why," says Farmer B, "the difference is but a very small matter, and can be told in a very few words; I always start to my work on the farm, and say to my boys: 'Come on, boys, let's go to work;' while you always say: 'Goon, boys, to your work,' at the same time you start off to some neighboring village or city, where you spend the day loafing about saloons, gambling hells, croquet grounds, etc. Thus you while away your time day after day, not knowing or caring very much whether the work is going on at home or not, while I am on the farm with the boys, encouraging them to take an interest in the work of farming by helping them. It is a natural consequence, where the father does not encourage the boys by helping them, for the boys to think: "Well, if father don't take any interest on the farm, what's the use for us boys to bother our heads about it?" Therefore the boys either go carelessly or not at all about their work."

Fathers, encourage your boys to work by going along with them and helping them.

Ancient Measurements.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Biblical Archæology, a paper on "Ancient Metrology," by Mr. F. R. Conder, was read. In this paper Mr. Conder indicated the confused and contradictory state of our present knowledge of the subject, and proceeded to establish an absolute metrical base, identifying the barley-corn, which the Hebrew writers state to be the unit of length and weight with the long measure barley-corn and with the Troy grain. The grounds of identification were—(1) actual measurement and weight of full-sized grains of barley at time of the harvest; (2) determination of specific gravity according to statements made in Hebrew literature; (3) actual dimensions of ancient Jewish buildings, and actual weight of a Babylonian talent now in the British Museum, which corresponded to Mr. Conder's determination of 960,000 Troy grains within one *per mille*. The remarkable double division of the Chaldee metrical system, which is both decimal and duodecimal, was then explained, and shown to apply to measures of length, area, capacity, and weight. The origin of the Troy ounce, the diamond carat, the Spanish ducat, and other existing divisions is traced to the early system employed by the Phœnician traders.

SECURING A VOTE.

The Story told by a United States Senator —His Love of Music and his Fair Enchantress.

A former United States Senator being in good humor told the following story of his experience. He said: "I will tell you how it was. Old Stubblefield—one of your New York 'men of enterprise'—owned a line of steamers, that was doing an excellent business, and would have paid him lots of money, only he got into the hands of Congressmen and lobbyists, and they bled him. He was making ten per cent., he wanted to make twenty-five, and he lost every red! His line was really a good one, I believe; his steamers were well built, well sailed and made good time, and, so far as I was concerned, I was perfectly willing that he should continue to receive, under the name of extra pay for mail service, the subsidy of $100,000 a year which Congress gave him. But Stubblefield wanted half a million a year, and he and his agents came on to Washington to secure it.

"I did not know much of what was going on—such people have sense enough to steer clear of me; but I did notice that there was a great deal more champagne floating around loose than was usual, and as for supper and dinner parties, there seemed to be an epidemic of them. I paid very little attention to Stubblefield's petition, having at first glance made up my mind that his demand was inadmissible and that my duty to my constituents required me to vote against it; but I do not believe there were ten men in Washington who knew how I would vote in the premises, and I suppose Stubblefield's 'workers' purposely kept things as quiet as possible.

"Well! I suppose you would not suspect me of it, but I have a passion for music. I do not know much about the art, but I love it supremely, and when I can associate with good performances of Beethoven, Mendelssohn and others the charm of feminine beauty—oh well, it makes me happy! I don't want any better heaven than just to stand alongside of a lovely woman at the piano or organ, and have her to play for me my favorite pieces with expression.

"My wife and I used to visit a Mr. Somerville's family, and in her absence I got to going there a good deal—two or three evenings in the week. Somerville was a pretty good sort of a man, but his daughter was superb. She was one of the most accomplished creatures under the sun, and a paragon of loveliness. Just twenty-two, and bright and sharp as a needle. She was a graduate of some hifalutin college, had all the accomplishments, and could talk like a book. As for her playing and her singing—such exquisite inflections, such tender turns, such voluptuous flow and cadence—so much truth and feeling molded in such artistic form—it was perfection. I was the slave of sound, and Roberta Somerville was a magician. To have her play the 'Adelaide' for me, after first singing some plaintive ballad, was a sensation that thrilled along every fiber of my being, and made me happy as a donkey in a stolen paddock.

"One evening I went there and Roberta came to sit by my side on the sofa, and talked in her most brilliant way, making me laugh till I was sick by the way she imitated one of her teachers at college. Then suddenly she became silent, pensive, distrait. I asked her what was the matter. She made me no answer at first, then, turning to me with a most bewitching smile, she said: 'I have a very great favor to ask of you, Mr. Hidalgo! But not now—not to-night! I swore that there was nothing she would ask of me that I would not do for her; but she tripped off to the piano, and played all my favorite airs till midnight. I thought there could not be a more delightful creature. Then, when I rose to go, she said she had a great treat in store for me, and asked me to go to—church with her on the morn, and hear her play on the organ. So it went on for several days. At last, one evening after she had sung 'Waters of Elle' to me, and played 'Adelaide,' she came and sat by me, and said: 'I had a letter to-day from my very dearest friend, and it makes me sad.'

"'I am sorry for that, Miss Roberta; is there anything the matter?' 'Her father is on the point of being ruined, she writes, and his only hope is in Congress granting him the relief he is entitled to.' 'Congress is a poor dependence, Miss Roberta—may I ask who your friend's father is?' 'She is my darling, darling Alverda Stubblefield!' O, Mr. Hidalgo! I do wish you knew her! So lovely! and plays like an angel! O, Mr. Hidalgo! I said I had a favor to ask of you—I am afraid to do it—you are so different from most men—I know it isn't right—but won't you—won't you just promise me to vote for Mr. Stubblefield's claim when it comes up?' She seized my hand, and dropped on her knees before me in the prettiest supplicant attitude. 'I will take no denial. Promise me! Promise me!' It will break my heart if you don't!' I hesitated, but I saw the witch was going to cry in earnest if I didn't, and I gave her my word, like the donkey that I was. She sprang to her feet, put her arms around my neck, kissed me, burst out crying and left the room.

"Well, I voted for Stubblefield's bill, and it went through. Then somebody whom he did not bribe kicked up a row, and there was an investigation. Stubblefield, books and agents were overhauled, and, among the items of many disbursed, were: 'Colonel Somerville, $2,500, Miss Roberta Somerville, $2,500; for a Senator's vote!' Mine, sir! and, do you think, sir, when I came to inquire about it, there was no Miss Alverda Stubblefield at all, and all the fair Roberta's hysterics were got up for my especial benefit! I wrote to my wife all about it, and she said it served me exactly right. But next week, she came on to Washington, to play for me herself, and our intimacy with the Somervilles suddenly ceased."

An Ancient Sword.

The Buffalo *Express* says: There is in the possession of John Ende, a harness maker, one of the most ancient relics owned in the city. It is an antique two-edged sword, made in 1365, one hundred and twenty-seven years before the discovery of America. The weapon is about two feet and a half long, and exceedingly well preserved. The blade tapers off to a sharp point, and consists of a thick piece of well tempered steel, about an inch and a half broad at its widest part. Several figures and devices have been cut in it, but they are nearly obscured by the stains of rust. The date, however, is very distinct, being cut in deep on both sides of the blade. The hilt is entirely of metal and strengthened by coils of copper wound tightly around it. The hand is protected by a simple iron cross-piece. That the sword is genuine is proved not only by its appearance but by its history. It originally belonged to Baron Von Liechenstein, a rich landed proprietor in Saxony, and was given to one of the ancestors of its present owner as a pledge of a patent right to sell salt among the baron's tenants. It has been in his family for several generations, coming down from son to son with the privilege which its possession conferred. When Mr. Ende left his native country for America he took the sword along with him and still retains it.

Served Him Right.

Two stout, hearty Swede girls in Des Moines, Iowa, one Sunday evening, while returning from church, were followed by two young sports, who annoyed them by such attentions that the girls attempted to escape by fast walking. This they were not able to do, and their tormentors kept close to them. Finally one of the men made an insulting remark, when the larger girl wheeled about and with one blow she knocked him down as completely as if a mule had kicked him. Then she kneeled on him and pummeled him until he begged for mercy. When he did this, woman-like, she released and permitted him to depart.

SENSIBLE.—Ex Senator Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin, says he never contradicts the newspapers, and so tries to live in peace.

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Deplorable Condition of English Society—Wanton Extravagance of the Women.

It must always be with pain and delicacy and hesitation, says the London *Times*, that we make any allusion to those who are supposed to be less able to defend themselves, and the more under just authority, as well, it must be added, as also the most sinned against. But one remark must be made. Even on the most superficial survey of society, whether in the great furnace of the metropolis, or in the lesser fires of provincial and rural life, who can shut his eyes to the lamentable fact that the gentler and kindlier sex have a very great deal to do with that boundless and ruinous extravagance which introduces all the vices, and disables all the virtues, even to decay and extinction? It may be the necessity or the duty of some to spend princely fortunes in princely pomp and luxury; if so, they are only to be pitied for the difficulty of doing it gracefully, and redeeming material waste with personal refinement. But in this great town, and each season more than the last, there are thousands and thousands who are manifestly spending far more than their circumstances will allow. For very much of this deep, widespread, and still spreading evil, the women are answerable. It is they who dress at a rate far beyond their income; they who insist on the best houses in the best neighborhood; they who must have equipages for all uses, times and places; they who cannot abate their manifold requirements, even when the family increases and nobler cares should take the place of childish things.

Of course, the men have their besetting sins and their pet extravagances, sometimes very costly; and they have often the still greater fault of not explaining their pecuniary affairs to their wives with manly candor or common business-like accuracy. They do not make the wife a confidant and fellow counselor. But there cannot be a doubt that in the great majority of houses the lady knows quite enough to see, with a very little reflection, that she is driving her husband and family into straitness and embarrassment, with the risk of ruin. People must have very many and very good acres, or very good investments, indeed, to be able to spend often the rental of a good estate in a single entertainment, a dressmaker's or an upholsterer's bill, a house at a fashionable watering place, a prolonged continental tour, a necklace, or some other toy. Yet women are such creatures of rivalry and display that they cannot help a sort of triumph over those who are less fortunate or less spirited, and so are continually the foremost to inflame a pernicious rivalry. What can their husbands do? They submit, perhaps. They sulk, perhaps. They more commonly cast about for ways and means, and, as they hear and learn more, they are more apt to take counsel from despair, and give themselves up to the stream in which they are already floating helplessly. They cannot be worse than they are; they may be better. So they speculate—that is, they gamble. They soon find they are victims, and set it down to their simplicity or their scruples. By-and-bye they make the discovery that in such an affair it is better to be at the head than at the tail; better to be on the right side of the wall; better to be in the ring than an outsider. So they press inward, give and take confidences, and in time are millionaires, or bankrupts and exiles.

Eating Like Pigs.

The Liverpool *Post* does not like the manner in which Americans eat. It says: At one of the restaurants in the Strand I was for the first time initiated into what, I am told, is a common American style of feeding. With us currant jelly is not usually considered a proper condiment for roast beef. That, however, may be allowed to be a matter of taste. But the line must be drawn somewhere; and I must confess my own sensation of horror when I saw a gentleman first place a lump of butter on his plate of meat and then help himself between mouthfuls from a plate of damson tart which stood alongside. The practice of thus mixing food promiscuously will probably be more familiar to those of our readers who are acquainted with the American hotels and the Atlantic steamers than it has, till now, been to me. In the case which attracted my attention I of course assumed that the omnivorous gentleman was not a fair representative of American gentility. But a friendly waiter informed me that the gentleman was a judge when he was at home, and that he had expressly ordered his sweets to be brought with his meat in order that he might enjoy himself in his peculiar fashion. I have asked some questions since about it, and have been told that it is not an uncommon circumstance for American passengers by the steamers to be requested by the captains not to dip their knives and forks into dishes on the table which are reserved for after courses, and it was explained to me that the practice had risen from a usage at the hotels in the United States. For instance, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, it is usual for any dinner which is ordered to be brought all at once, and placed before the diner in small dishes. He then begins as he likes, and frequently pegs into a number of *plats* at once, most incongruously chosen.

American Grapevines in France.

Mr. C. V. Riley, State entomologist of Missouri, has lately returned from France, where he has been on a tour of inspection among the grape-growing regions. He was everywhere received and treated like a prince, dinners were given in his honor, and every possible attention shown to him in public and in private. The particular reason for these civilities is the fact that Mr. Riley was the first to call the attention of the French to the fact that a simple remedy for all their troubles in connection with the grapevine disease was the substitution of certain species of American vines, by him named. These, he affirmed, would yield good wine in France, and be free from the pest. Some of the wine growers tried the experiment, which continued the next year and that following; and the success has become so well established that extensive orders have now been sent to this country for vines. In fact it is believed the demand from France will be so great that our nurserymen will be unable to fill the orders for exportation this season. Mr. Riley saw plantations of American vines flourishing in France, where the native vines had been utterly destroyed.

"Is it Gone Forever?"

A star-eyed boy sat beside me, and I watched the face brighten and the eye grow eager as he spied a man with a bunch of balloons. Nearer and nearer came the man, eager and more eager grew the little face, but he said never a word. His mother bought him a balloon, and his smile of joy was dazzling as a sunbeam. He did not play and prank as other children do, but he sat still and held the string, and let the balloon float out on the breeze, and looked content. Suddenly a strong gale seized the toy and carried it aloft, far above the flag-pole, beyond the housetops, up into ether, and the child's face grew saddened, but he uttered no cry. As the crimson dot passed out of sight his eyes fell, and with a slight tremble in his voice he questioned: "Is it gone forever?" His mother offered to purchase him another balloon, but mysterious were the workings of that childish heart. He declined the offer. He would wait for his own to come back; none other would satisfy him. Was not that a lesson in the childish life deep and bitter as we learn in our maturity?

THE LATEST.—There are two newspapers in Wexford, Ireland, which are on as friendly terms as two newspapers in a small place usually are. The owner of one had a prize bull which he called Pio Nono, and the editor of the other surrendered ample space to a priest who wrote letters libeling his contemporary for taking sacrilegious liberties with the name of so august a personage. Thereupon the owner of the bull sued the other editor and recovered damages in $500.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The settlers about Portage La Prairie and Westbourne, Manitoba, Canada, are clamoring for the removal of the Sioux Indians to the reserve. Since the murder of one of their number the band has moved further west, and now hang about Westbourne, entering the houses of settlers and terrifying women and children into giving them everything they demand..... The Chinese government has appointed two officials as joint ambassadors to Great Britain. ....The Argonauta crew, of Bergen Point, N. J., beat the Atalanta crew, of Staten Island, in a four-oared race over a two-mile course. The time was fifteen minutes and thirty-seven and one-quarter seconds.....Advices from Deer Island, Charlotte county, N. B., are that this season is the dullest in the fishery business for twenty years.....The building of the Celluloid Company, of Newark, N. J., was destroyed by an explosion and fire, and one man killed and a dozen wounded. The fire extended to an adjoining building, and property to the value of $175,000 was destroyed..... Professional burglars entered the banking house of F. B. Hancock & Co., at Granville, Ky., and carried off $34,460, consisting of $25,000 in United States bonds, and $6,000 in legal tenders, $2,000 in fractional currency, and $1,460 in gold coin..... Capt. John C. Jones, of New York, while gazing at Niagara Falls with some friends at Prospect Park, said "good-bye," and jumped over, in sight of hundreds of people.

The convention of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, held at Erie, nominated Cyrus L. Pershing for Governor. The platform arraigns the leaders of the party which has ruled the nation and State for years, and demands their immediate removal; charges that the undue multiplication of public officers and the inordinate increase of the salaries and emoluments of office are among the many evils which Radical rule has forced upon the country, and calls upon the representatives to reduce both to the lowest number practicable; charges the State treasurer with mismanagement in not accounting for the interest of the commonwealth's money deposited in banks, and demands a strict investigation; pledges the nominees of the convention to apply all moneys to the reduction of the public debt; states that the contraction of the money currency and circulating medium heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it with a view to forced resumption of specie payments, has already brought disaster to the business of the country, and threatens general bankruptcy, and demands that this policy be abandoned, and that the volume of money be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them; demands that all the national bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired and full legal tenders issued in their place; that the government should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues, except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin; calls for the extinction of the present national banks and the establishment of a system of free banks of discount and deposit and no paper money except such as may be issued upon the faith of the federal government; asks for the co-operation of the Liberals and others.

The French Admiral Baron Ronciere-le-Noury, commanding the Mediterranean squadron, wrote a letter regretting his inability to be present at a Bonapartist banquet, in which he declared himself a supporter of the party. Considerable excitement was caused thereby in government circles, and another admiral has been appointed to take his command..... The London *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a special dispatch from Denmark, which says that the various accounts agree that the quality and quantity of the Denmark harvest, which has just been gathered, will be greatly above the average. There will be a large surplus of Danish wheat for exportation. The information from Sweden in regard to the crops is also favorable.....Emperor William, of Germany, will go to Italy at the beginning of next month. He will be accompanied by Prince Bismarck and Generals Moltke and Manteuffel..... All the negroes arrested for being engaged in the Georgia uprising have been discharged, as nothing could be proved against them..... The latest letters from Central America state that tranquility prevails throughout the section. Honduras is quiet. The banditti in San Miguel has dispersed in all directions. Almost all the arms taken from the barracks have been recovered. The value of goods found amounts to about $100,000. An organization was set on foot for the pursuit and trial of the criminals. Numerous patrols under officers were spread through the towns and valleys in search of bandits. A great many of the latter were captured, and many of them have been shot. On the twenty-eighth of June fifteen rebels were shot and some eighty executed..... Advices from Ecuador state that the country is at present quiet. How long it will remain so no one can tell. At the time of the assassination President Moreno had been re-elected. The vice-president is in charge until a new president is elected to fill the vacancy caused by his tragic death.

Judge Richardson, of the United States court of claims at Washington, and Commander Lewis, of the steamer Yantic, while traveling within the treaty limits of Yokohama, Japan, were arrested by local officers and sent back to the foreign settlement. The act was undoubtedly illegal, and the government promptly punished the offenders and made ample apology to the gentlemen.....John Kelly, Jr., superintendent of the Buffalo (N. Y.) section of the canal, was arrested on a charge of receiving a bribe of eight tons of coal and $140 from Ellis Webster, a coal merchant, for his influence to secure a purchase of coal..... Advices received from Constantinople represent that the Porte, to reward Servia for neutrality, will evacuate Zwornik, and grant facilities with regard to railroad construction; and for the same reason it will concede to Montenegro a ratification of her frontiers..... A deputation on behalf of the American residents, both Catholic and Protestant, visited Cardinal McCloskey at Rome, and presented him as a token of their esteem a complete cardinal's dress, and a miter set with precious stones, together with an address expressing their good wishes and veneration.....The Imperial Oil Refining company's works, near Oil City, Pa., were struck by lightning and immediately ignited, burning to the ground. The loss amounts to $200,000, on which there is no insurance..... Two storms met near Bloomington, Ill., and much damage was done. Many houses, barns and other buildings were demolished and many people killed.....Bishop Hare testified to the Indian frauds commission that Agent Saville said that certain cattle weighed 850 pounds, which it appears he charged the government for at 1,043 pounds.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the noted revivalists, held their first services in this country at Northfield, Mass., recently, there being a large assembly present..... The general council of the Indian nations and tribes, held at Okmulgee, Indian Territory, passed a resolution expressive of the principle that this is the Indian's country by many solemn treaties, and if ever it is settled up it must be by the Indians, with a government suitable for Indians..... The propeller Equinox, laden with salt, and towing the lumber schooner Emma E. Hays on Lake Michigan, was caught in a gale and went down with twenty-two persons on board, including two young ladies. The captain of the schooner states that during the gale in the night he heard the captain of the tug order the line to be cut, and immediately after the ladies screamed, and he dimly saw through the darkness the vessel heel over and go down. The propeller was old, and rated very low for safety..... A new Spanish ministry has been formed under General Jovellar..... The executive committee on the foot and mouth disease have asked the privy council of England, for an order to prevent the holding of markets, sales, or fairs throughout Warwickshire. The disease also prevails considerably in the County of Norfolk, the last return showing that three thousand cases have been recorded there during the week. Cattle, sheep and pigs are all affected..... A fire broke out in the Middlebury Paper Company's mill, at Middlebury, Vt., recently, destroying the paper mill, the buildings of the Middlebury Manufacturing Company, the Middlebury Woolen Company, and the stores of twenty-nine business firms, two halls, six dwellings, and part of a highway bridge. The total loss is estimated at $150,000; insurance $101,000. .....The single scull race between Evan Morris and Henry Coulter, a distance of five miles, for $500 and the championship of America, was won by Morris in thirty-five minutes. He came in ahead by about fifteen lengths. There were seventeen thousand people present.

Reports from the Mediterranean sea are to the effect that a very violent storm prevailed about its shores and did much damage. The rivers in the south of France were much swollen and overflowed the land, in many instances covering the vines. A water spout destroyed fifty houses at St. Chiman. Nine dead bodies have been recovered, but sixty persons are still missing..... The Servian ministry have issued a circular to the chiefs of the several districts, saying: "We are living on the best terms with the Porte. We, therefore, order that you prevent this good understanding from being disturbed either by permitting volunteers to join the insurgents, or by the export of arms, ammunition or provisions." The Servian government has ordered out twenty-five thousand men on account of the threatening concentration of Turkish troops on the frontier..... Eleven persons perished recently from poisonous gas in the Donnington Wood colliery, Shropshire, England.....General Joveller, the new Spanish premier, is intent on peace..... There are six thousand cases of cattle disease in Devonshire, an increase of two thousand during one week:.....Judge Gilbert, of Brookiyn, N. Y., has rendered a decision in which he affirms the legality of schools exclusively for white children. The decision was in a case of a colored minister suing for the admission of his son to one of the public schools occupied by white children..... The Maine election resulted in a victory for the Republican candidates by five thousand majority, a loss of five thousand from last year..... The steam barge Mendota, laden with coal, foundered in Lake Michigan during the late gale, carrying down thirteen out of the twenty persons on board. The others escaped in a life-boat. The son of the captain got in the life-boat, but as his wife failed to do so, he returned to the barge and they went down together..... Commodore Perry's flag-ship, the Lawrence, sunk in Erie harbor sixty-two years ago, has been raised and the bottom found to be in a good state of preservation. She is to be exhibited at the centennial.

O'Connell's Duel.

Daniel O'Connell once, in debate, called Lord Alvanley a "bloated buffoon," and received a challenge to fight a duel therefor, but the agitator had vowed in conscience not to thus take his life into his own hands. It is one of the curiosities of dueling, however, and thoroughly Irish on the one part at least, as well as nonsensical altogether, that Morgan O'Connell, the son, without his father's knowledge, accepted the challenge. He was "good enough Morgan" for the noble lord, and they fought. After firing three times at each other and nobody getting hurt, honor was satisfied.

TRAMPS.—Maine people are resolved to "show fight" in the case of all "tramps." These vagabonds infest the State, and commit depredations and crimes of various kinds; but the people are supplying themselves with firearms, and will not hesitate to use them. An Augusta newspaper says that local authorities are beginning to take decided measures in reference to tramps.

One trial of Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,) will satisfy the most doubting of its great merit. Pure and white as snow. Try it. Make your grocer get it.

Important to Travelers.

Persons visiting New York or leaving by the cars from Grand Central Depot, will save annoyance and expense of carriage hire and baggage exchange by stopping at Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. Over 350 elegantly furnished rooms and fitted up at a cost of $900,000. European plan. Guests can live more luxuriously for the money at the Grand Union than at any other first-class house in New York. Stages and street cars pass the doors to all parts of the city. See that the hotel you enter is the Grand Union Hotel.—*Com.*

Caution to purchasers of the Peruvian Syrup (a protected solution of the protoxide of iron). Beware of being deceived by any of the preparations of Peruvian bark, or bark and iron, which may be offered to you. Every bottle of the genuine has the name Peruvian Syrup (not Peruvian bark) upon it. Examine carefully before purchasing.—*Com.*

Contagious diseases, such as horse ail, glander, etc., may be prevented by the use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.* Per-sons traveling with horses should take note of this.—*Com.*

Missionaries and others sojourning in foreign lands should not fail to take with them a good supply of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* It is the most reliable medicine for all purposes there is in the world.—*Com.*

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—When death was nearly expected from **Consumption**, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. JAMES cured his only child with a preparation of Cocoaine, Morphia, etc. He now gives receipt free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of Consumption that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Throat, Bronchial Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion,

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC.

These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often 'a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	12¾@	13½
Common to Good Texans	07½@6	09
Milch Cows	30 @	90
Hogs—Live	08¼@	10¾
Dressed	10 @	10¾
Sheep	04¾@	06
Lambs	06¾@	08¼
Cotton—Middling	14¾@	14¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 60 @	6 85
State Extra	6 60 @	6 90
Wheat—Red Western	1 40 @	1